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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1912.

PRICE
THREEPENNY.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

CITY AND COUNTY OF LICHFIELD.

JOHNSON CELEBRATION.

THE 202nd ANNIVERSARY

of the
BIRTH OF DR. JOHNSON

at Lichfield.

WEDNESDAY, September 18, 1912.

8 P.M. Annual Meeting of the Johnson Society. Sir W. Ryland D. Adkins, M.P., will deliver his Presidential Address.

7.30 P.M. Johnson Supper.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY, September 17 and 18. Production of Goldsmith's Comedy of "The Good-natured Man" by the Lichfield Amateurs.

Full particulars from THE TOWN CLERK, Lichfield.

Obituary.

MARKS.—September 1, at Side View, Sonde Road, Deal, after a long illness, **ALFRED MARKS**, late General Manager, Central Bank of London, and, later, London Manager, London, City and Midland Bank, Limited, aged 78.

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LITERATURE

With the Italians in Tripoli: the Authentic History of the Turco-Italian War. By Chevalier Tullio Irace. (John Murray.)

We had begun to forget that there is such a thing as a "war" in Tripoli. It is a long time since Mr. E. N. Bennett in his book 'With the Turks in Tripoli' jubilantly assured us that the Italian conquest was measured by the range of the ships' guns, and that the Turks and Arabs were as comfortable as ever in the "interior." But the ships' guns went away to shell little islands in the *Ægean*, so it became evident that something else enabled the Italians to keep their grip on the African coast. Now the Cavaliere Tullio Irace offers "the authentic history of the Turco-Italian War" (if the aggressor comes first, as usual, it should be termed the Italo-Turkish war), in which we read of "great battles" and all manner of valiant exploits, and are bidden to recall the high deeds of Rome in the classic age. It is obviously impossible for any one involved in the thick of a scrimmage to see both sides of the battle, and Cavaliere Irace and his collaborators can only record their own impressions, necessarily as one-sided as Mr. Bennett's were when he pooh-poohed the Italian soldier through his binoculars directed from the Turkish lines. One might get a panoramic criticism from the aviators who materially aided the Italian tactics, but these had their attention occupied, to a large extent, with the management of their machines.

Manifestly we have not here "the authentic history" of the war; but we have undoubtedly some very interesting and quite authentic contributions towards such a history. Cavaliere Irace, an officer in the Garibaldi himself describes the bombardment of Tripoli on October 3rd and 4th, 1911, and the landing of 2,000 sailors on the 5th, in all which he took a prominent part. It will be remembered that the sailors threw up trenches and defended the lines three miles long for seven days and nights until the first infantry force of 20,000 men was landed on October 12th. This was the finest performance in the campaign, for these couple of thousand bluejackets had to hold the city, restore and maintain order there—and very well they did it—as well as to keep the hastily constructed trenches at Bu Meliana against a much superior though demoralized force of Turks and Arabs. During those seven days and nights the enemy attacked ten times, in varying strength, and were uniformly repulsed with loss—how heavy it is at present impossible to say, for the Turks have a gallant habit of carrying their dead as well as their wounded off the field. We must therefore take the figures occasionally given in this book as hypothetical so far as the enemy is concerned, and sometimes these figures strike us as fantastic. It is difficult, for example, to believe that at the "great battle" of Two Palms, on March 3rd, 1912, out of 6,000 Turks and Arabs "not less than 1,000 were killed"—one in six!—whilst the Italians lost only 28 killed and 80 wounded, and this after a hand-to-hand *mêlée* described in the following style:—

"There was no stopping the impetus of our rush, and we swept headlong into the great pit of death [28 deaths!] like some grey torrent, all bristling with steel. The fray was short but fierce. Rifles were fired point-blank. The Arabs seized theirs by the barrel, using them as a bludgeon, neither giving nor asking quarter. They uttered not a sound, and in that life-and-death [28] struggle nothing was heard but the panting of the Italians and their deep-breathed curses at each bayonet-stab."

There is a great deal of this kind of gasconade in the book, but it must be remembered that the writers are Italians, and do not understand or admire our "British phlegm"—which is apt to desert even our own military correspondents in these days—and that the rather high-flown language of the various officers who describe the heroism of the Italian army probably sounds much less affected in their own tongue than in the English translation, which, we must suppose, errs if anything in exaggerating the exaggerations of the original, and out-Tommying Tommy in anglicizing its military slang. No doubt to an English naval lieutenant it must read very funnily that

"the order maintained was magnificent. In perfect silence the men waited for the signal to fire....I urged my gunners to be calm and take good aim....With perfect coolness we watched the effects of the

enemy's shots; they were badly aimed and fell short. The men greeted the enemy's first shots with loud, scornful laughter. I shouted to them that brave sailors should always respect a foe who is fighting honourably for his country, even when of inferior ability and strength; and these words at once restored silence and discipline among those thoughtless lads."

But one must not forget that in that brilliant break of cannons "no one was more surprised than the striker." The majority of the Italians of that fleet and that army had had no experience of war, and such recollections of a previous war as the veterans retained were not encouraging. The excellent discipline and coolness of the untried youngsters filled their officers with genuine amazement, which they express with poetic hyperbole—in harmony with Gabriele d'Annunzio's 'Canzone della Diana,' extracts from which head many of the chapters. The testimony of Mr. Bennet Burleigh and other witnesses to the cheerful alacrity and simple kindness of the Italian soldier bears out the character drawn in rather "vociferous" colours by Cavaliere Irace and his collaborators; and we doubt the necessity of devoting a whole chapter to a vehement protest against the charges of "atrocities" brought against the Italian army. But it is not astonishing that these exaggerations of the severities of warfare towards a people who do not understand the rules of the game have aroused much indignation in Italy.

On the other hand, Cavaliere Irace and his fellow-writers do not sufficiently recognize the fact that the Arabs, who proved the most formidable obstacles to Italy's success, were playing the game according to rules of their own—and played it magnificently. To call them "assassins" and "brigands," because they did not salute with rapiers or go through the preliminaries of military etiquette, is absurd. The Arabs have their own barbaric, but remarkably effective code of war, which includes "treachery" and much exceedingly disconcerting "sniping," and it was for the Italians to be on their guard. The latter were completely deceived by the first apparent submission of the Arabs of "the oasis"—i.e., of the cultivated country round Tripoli—and the result was the well-planned "revolt" of October 23rd, when the Italians were taken simultaneously in front and rear, and but for the pluck of the 11th Bersaglieri might have suffered a signal defeat. It was this "revolt" that opened the eyes of the Italian general to the dangers of submitted Arabs, and the result was the disarming and court-martialling of the inhabitants of the oasis, and the execution, according to this book, of about a hundred "rebels." That the Arabs mutilated the dead and wounded on the field is supported by some official photographs which could well have been spared from the otherwise excellent illustrations of this volume; such practices are no part of the warfare of high-class Arab tribes, and point to the conclusion that the tribes who are fighting in Tripoli belong to a

lower grade, crossed with native races. Such mutilations, however, would extenuate, if they did not justify, reprisals in hot blood.

The various operations of the campaign—from the little sea action off Prevesa on September 30th, when the Duke of the Abruzzi sank some torpedo boats and carried off a yacht of the Sultan's, and incidentally secured a supply of admirable cigarettes and probably less admirable champagne, to the engagement at Two Palms on March 3rd, 1912, when the Italian "grey torrent" bristled and panted and breathed deep curses—are described by eyewitnesses, who were apparently all militants. All these accounts are written in the first person, but no names are given except that of Cavaliere Irace, who was probably present at affairs—for example, at the battle of Messri, October 26th—besides the holding of the trenches at Bu Meliana after the first landing. Some of the accounts are brief and dry, no doubt for lack of the pen of a ready writer; but most of them afford vivid pictures of the engagements as they appeared to the witnesses. In spite of some inward mirth, one is fain to like these simple young soldiers with all their Southern gasconading, their schoolboy hero-worship, and their unbounded self-satisfaction and admiration of each other. They had some rough experiences, and it is clear even from this entirely Italian account that the battle of Messri was a severe lesson; the Italian lines had to be drawn back a mile; "days of terror," almost of panic, followed, when the desert was felt to be full of hidden eyes, and it would be "madness" to push forward into it; and we find that Fort Hamidiya, reported destroyed at the first bombardment of October 3rd, had come to life again and was full of Turks. Cholera and a great flood of the Wadi Megenin crowned the misery and anxiety of November. All this was set right by the advance at the end of the month, the recovery of Henni, and on December 4th the victory of Ain Zara, where a stubborn ten hours' fight gave the Italian army

"a stronghold of the first class, . . . linked up with Tripoli by an excellent railway, and . . . the principal base for future advance movements in the direction of Azizia [the Turkish head-quarters] and the mountains of Garian, where it is probable the enemy will make his last desperate stand, if European diplomatic intervention does not put a stop to the war before the return of the season favourable to an Italian advance. . . . The Italians are strongly fortified at all the more important points along the coast, and at some places in the interior where military exigencies demand it. It would be madness to act with undue haste and pursue the enemy through the desert into which he has retreated. The points occupied by Italy command the country, and no force that the Turks can bring to bear can oust her from them. . . . The French during the first ten years of their occupation of Algiers were not masters of more conquered territory than the Italians [are] at the present moment in Tripoli."

The author is right as to the Turks, but he seems to allow too little weight

to the resistance of the Arabs, to whose indomitable pluck and remarkably accurate marksmanship in desperate positions even he adjudges unwilling admiration in page after page. There are some wonderful stories of individual Arab heroism; and the Arab charges at Messri were miracles of splendid and reckless daring. It is easy to dismiss this as "fanaticism," "ferocity," "religious frenzy," and "epileptic fury," and to contrast it with the "nobler feeling . . . of duty and the Fatherland" which inspires the Italian soldier; but in the case of a Holy War that "epileptic fury" will have to be reckoned with, and "religious frenzy" will count.

The Man who Saved Austria: the Life and Times of Baron Jellacic. By M. Hartley. (Mills & Boon.)

JELLACIC, the famous Ban of Croatia, whose loyalty was invaluable to the Austrian Emperor in the troubles of 1848-9, has not, we believe, had any English biographer until now. Nor has the case for the Austrian Slavs against the Magyars and Germans been popularly presented, except in recent years by Mr. Seton-Watson. The book before us, which is enthusiastic and intelligent, if not very profound, may thus claim attention by its novelty, and will serve as an introduction to a highly interesting subject. The author has the unusual advantage of knowing the Croat language as well as the country, and has made good use of native sources to give colour and detail to the narrative.

Josef Jellacic von Buzim was the son of a Croat noble who had fought with distinction in the Napoleonic wars and attained the rank of lieutenant-general and the coveted Cross of Maria Theresa. He was born in 1801, and, after passing through the Theresianum, the Austrian nobles' school at Vienna, entered the army, and served for many years on the military frontier separating Croatia from Turkish Bosnia. He was a keen soldier and sportsman, and acquired great personal popularity among the wild frontier people, who, like the Montenegrins or the Albanians of to-day, were continually under arms to repel their raiding neighbours. He took a patriotic interest in Croatian affairs and the "Illyrian" literary revival inspired by Gaj, so that when, in March, 1848, both the Austrian Government and the Croat nationalists wanted a native Croat Governor, they could agree that he was the most suitable man for the post.

It was high promotion for a frontier colonel, but it was clearly not undeserved. From the Hungarian point of view, Jellacic was a mere tool of the Court camarilla, thrust upon an ignorant people. He was evidently much more than that, or he could not have exercised so great an influence over the Croats through the stormy years of revolution, and induced them, by the sheer force of his character, to subordinate their patriotism to their loyalty when the interests of the Emperor

and of Croatia ceased to run on parallel lines. The author does not discuss the Hungarian criticisms of Jellacic, but the account here given of the National Assembly at Agram, which on March 25th, 1848, accepted Jellacic as Ban with rapturous applause, and Jellacic's letter to his brother on the following day, show that Croat national feeling counted for more in the matter than even the authorities at Vienna supposed.

Jellacic's appointment was a deliberate challenge to Hungary, which had long controlled Croatia through a Hungarian Ban. The Hungarian patriots were bound, from their own standpoint, to insist on his dismissal, and nominally secured it by an Imperial rescript of June 10th. The author does not, perhaps, see clearly enough that this rescript was only intended to deceive the Hungarians, and that Jellacic must have known that he was perfectly safe. Technically it is true, as Schwartzberg wrote, that the monarchy was saved by the insubordination of three generals—Windischgrätz, Jellacic, and Radetsky—the initials of whose names were engraved on the weapons of loyalists. But the generals, though at variance with the nominal Government, were well assured of the support of the little clique who really controlled the Emperor. Jellacic could therefore go on ruling Croatia and organizing an army to invade Hungary during the three months when he was deposed from his office.

The author rates Jellacic's military skill in the Hungarian war more highly than most authorities have done. Anti-Magyar bias is shown in the account of the first invasion by the very brief reference to the destruction of the Croat reserve, and in the description of Isaszeg, which was, as Görgey claimed, a serious defeat for the Imperialists. But the author has at any rate done justice to Jellacic by showing why he suspended his advance on Budapest on October 7th, 1848, and suddenly marched on Vienna, where Latour had been murdered by the mob the day before. There can be no doubt that this was a decisive moment in Austrian history. The rapid advance of the Croats on the capital checked the progress of the revolution, and discouraged the Hungarians from immediately sending forces to support rebellious Vienna. Jellacic thus gained time for Windischgrätz to come up from Bohemia and suppress the insurrection. It was then, above all, that Jellacic may be said to have saved Austria for the Hapsburgs.

Jellacic's great efforts in 1848-9 seem to have exhausted him, for he did nothing more to distinguish himself. After the war, Croatia's claims were conveniently ignored at Vienna; and when the Ban died in 1859, his national programme was still unrealized. The book is illustrated with a number of portraits of Jellacic and other prominent men of the time, and with an unsatisfactory sketch-map in which Croatia is misspelt. There is, unfortunately, no index.

SELECTIONS FROM DICKENS.

"THE REGENT LIBRARY" has had several judicious selections of authors, backed by introductions which have been both lively and interesting, and generally the various issues have been such as to tempt the general reader to further study of an author he may have neglected. The case of Dickens is different; his appeal is so universal and his characters are so bound up in the national life as to have become proverbial. If it be true to say of any author that everybody has read him, that author is Dickens. He is more of a national institution to-day than Shakespeare, whose works, praised and perverted, explained and darkened, by an amazing mass of commentators to-day, are not, in our experience, really known to the average reader. But who needs extracts from the careers of Pickwick and Pecksniff? Who, starting Dickens, refuses to go on with him? Any one who has not got to the Bath footmen's swarthy in 'Pickwick' deserves the rebuke of Lucentio in 'The Taming of the Shrew':

Preposterous ass that never read so far.

We hope that the promoters of "The Regent Library" will not think it necessary to provide extracts of the best-known English classics, but rather seek to enlarge the public of admirable writers who deserve more readers. There are plenty of them, while we are overburdened with biographies and extracts repeating familiar matter.

Yet in this twentieth century it is always interesting to take up an introduction to Dickens, because we have got beyond the blaze of fame and glory which precluded criticism, and may continue to admire the incomparable humorist and praise the sincere reformer, while we make some reserves as to the conduct of a story or a character as he conceived it. Where the public sees only a vast accumulation of gaiety and charming sentiment, ingenious critics select the points of view which suit them; build unsubstantial fabrics out of a part which they conceive to be greater than the whole; and sometimes end by imagining a Dickens which nobody wants except themselves. A few are none the less admirers because they see that the idol is not all gold, and that the clay in it is more frequently admired and copied.

Mr. Helm is happily free from social and political bias, and writes with a long experience of literary criticism as well as a keen sense of fun. His summary of the novelist's early years is excellent, and he does well to emphasize the lucky chance for the world which kept Dickens out of acting. Carlyle, as we are told, thought he acted in his readings "better than any Macready in the world; a whole tragic, comic, heroic, theatre visible, performing under one hat, and keeping us laughing—in a sorry way, some of us thought—the whole night."

Dickens. By W. H. Helm. "The Regent Library." (Herbert & Daniel.)

The tribute is all the more effective for the snarl with which it ends, and Dickens's gusto for the theatre, evident in his stories and letters, shows what an aptitude he had for the business. When we come to examine the critical part of the Introduction, we find Mr. Helm fairly recognizing the deficiencies of Dickens, but hardly perhaps in a style suitable for the occasion. He knocks down some fallacies sufficiently out of date and repute, such as the vulgarity of dealing with "low subjects"; and he finds space to quote eulogies of an earlier period which are admitted to be "not of much value." Quotations and illustrations, especially from French sources, are overdone throughout. Surely Mr. Helm can give his own views without constantly referring to somebody else's. The busy man or general and not too lettered reader for whom this series is meant will not make much of Manon Lescaut, Mirbeau, and the "illustrious" Gaudissart. The comparison between Dickens and Napoleon seems to us decidedly weak, nor can we refuse to criticize the technique of Dickens because he was not a Flaubert, a Meredith, or a Henry James. Dickens advanced in his art, and laid aside in his later years the facetious paraphrase which is tediously prevalent in 'Sketches by Boz' and overused in 'Pickwick.' Dickens, too, had a dignity of style which ought to be more freely recognized. 'Our Mutual Friend,' of which Mr. Helm and Mr. Canning in his recent 'Dickens studied in Six Novels' say hard things, seems to the present reviewer in its sustained brilliance of writing unequalled among the novels. We are glad to see that Mr. Helm refers to the compromises with art which Dickens made regarding Estella in 'Great Expectations' and Edith Dombey in 'Dombey and Son.' Authors who are always talking and thinking of their "great public" are not usually great artists, and Dickens was sometimes the slave of his popularity. The tyranny of the "happy ending" is largely due to him. It still produces absurd and sentimental fairy tales which pose as studies of life, and prevents the honest portrayal of things as they are from getting a hearing.

Dickens, as Mr. Helm remarks, was a good man of business, being in that way above most authors. He kept a close eye on his profits. "But," we are told, "he was free from avarice, and we may fully believe him when he says that no man could attach less distinction than he did to the possession of money, or less disparagement to the want of it."

No one has thought of accusing Dickens of avarice, or of despising poverty, but the fact remains that he had the liking of the bourgeois for a more than comfortable fortune. He was not in any way forced to start his readings, or keep them up so desperately. He made enormous sums out of them, and shortened his life.

The neat little prefaces to the extracts supply some of the criticism we expected to find in the Introduction, and the

extracts themselves are fairly representative. At the end we find Appreciations and a good Bibliography. The former are all laudatory, and might surely have been varied by occasional notices of a more critical order, since Mr. Helm holds that we need not be fearful in this direction. Ruskin, for instance, found the Christmas stories thin and unsatisfactory presentments of the season, while Mr. Arnold Bennett's 'Feast of St. Friend' of last year is sufficient to show that its Dickensian side does not appeal to some moderns as it did to their Victorian forefathers.

A Colony in the Making; or, Sport and Profit in British East Africa. By Lord Cranworth. (Macmillan & Co.)

To the mind of the many British East Africa represents a little-known tract of territory frequented by big-game sportsmen, whose volumes, filled with accounts of shooting experiences and "record bags," are a familiar feature of the sporting literature of the day. It is safe to say that as a colony for the permanent habitation of the white settler—and, moreover, as a colony offering exceptional advantages—it has been but scantily considered. This omission Lord Cranworth's volume is intended to rectify.

The author, who, together with Lady Cranworth, has resided for several years in the Protectorate, writes with enthusiasm tempered by a considerable amount of restraint and common sense. His narrative is not tricked out with any niceties of style, nor can it be regarded as an example of writing for writing's sake; it is a plain, unvarnished statement of a case put forward with earnestness and sincerity, and illuminated with sundry flashes of humour and insight. His argument is simply that British East Africa is a delectable land for the colonist, and he proceeds to a vigorous proof of his assertion.

What, then, does this "delectable land" consist of? If we exclude the unhealthy regions on the coast and round the shores of the Great Lake, the huge desert tracts, the reserves for forest, for natives, and for game—in none of which, as things stand now, the white man can live and have his home—the whole inhabitable area, the Highlands of British East Africa, is reduced to a matter of ten million acres. Ten million acres, as Lord Cranworth says, even with the fringes and additions of debatable land which will some day be of a certain economic value, do not constitute a large area for the formation of a colony. It cannot, for instance, be considered on the same plane as Canada, Australia, or South Africa. But, in the author's view, "at the present day it offers prospects to a certain type of colonist that can be nowhere excelled, if indeed they can be equalled."

Before pursuing the train of thought engendered by this assertion, it will, perhaps, be fitting to reverse the order of the book a little, and consider briefly those

chapters which deal with the internal constitution and present condition of the Protectorate. The chapters concerning the races and classes that go to make its population are of paramount importance. This population is divided for purposes of convenience into (a) native tribes, (b) Europeans, (c) a polyglot group comprising Indians, Swahilis, Arabs, and Somalis. The native inhabitants are further subdivided into a number of distinct tribes, of which the Kavirondo, the Masai, and the Kikuyu are the most notable. From the point of view of the settler and the labour question the last-mentioned tribe is regarded as the most important, in that it provides, and will provide, the greatest proportion of unskilled labour. The remarks on the Indian population are well worth reading. There is an excellent chapter on 'Land and the Land Laws,' and others dealing with such subjects as the Military and Police Forces, Local Politics, Education, and the Uganda Railway. The author cannot resist one or two grumbles at the method of government of the colony, which, he says, is marked by over-consideration of the alien, to the detriment of the white settler:—

"An Englishman shoots an alien. Let him hang. He flogs a native. To prison with him. An alien shoots an Englishman, or a native assaults him. Well, after all, the provocation must have been very great."

Incidentally he touches on the case of Mr. Galbraith Cole, his opinions on which are eminently sane and well-balanced.

"So much for the Protectorate itself. Let us turn back now to a consideration of its advantages, as set forth by the author, and the "certain type of colonist" that is required. These advantages may be summarized as a glorious climate, a rich and abundant soil, magnificent grazing for cattle, clear and beautiful rivers, forests almost unsurpassed in Africa, labour that is plentiful and intelligent, and excellent sport of all kinds. On these grounds Lord Cranworth bases his case for the Protectorate as a rising colony, which brings him eventually to the type of settler that is required.

"With the exception of the wastrel and degenerate [he says] all are welcome. We want the capitalist, we want the skilled workman, most of all perhaps we want the man with a small capital who will bring out his wife and make a home."

Here we note one particularly interesting statement. Lord Cranworth, himself an old Etonian, declares—and gives his reasons for declaring—that British East Africa offers exceptional advantages to the products of our English public schools, which our oldest and finest colonies apparently do not appreciate.

On the whole, we consider that the author has made out an excellent case for the colony. There are several chapters on the big game of the country and the opportunities for sport, and one by Lady Cranworth, containing hints for intending women settlers. An index, various appendixes, and an excellent map are included.

The Strangling of Persia. By W. Morgan Shuster. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. SHUSTER did not fully appreciate the magnitude of his task when he accepted the post of Treasurer-General to the Persian Government. His book (in which there is no word of self-glorification or conceit), and indeed other records of recent events in Persia, show clearly that he did not fail from want of ability and determination, but merely because the forces arrayed against him were resolved that he should not succeed. He was ignorant, or rather under-estimated the quality, of these forces when he left his native land to reconstruct the finances of an Oriental state which was in the throes of anarchy and disorder. On his side he could count only on the Persian constitutionalists; whereas against him were ranged the direct opposition of a formidable group of Persian reactionaries, the policy of the Russian Government, the suspicion of some of the representatives of other Powers, and the apparent support of Great Britain. This last turned out to be the element which contributed more than any other to the failure of his enterprise.

Mr. Shuster lacked one qualification—he was not a diplomatist; and he was therefore condemned as tactless. He took diplomatic language, diplomatic instruments and assurances, literally; the words, he imagined, could be construed according to their ordinary meaning. He did not realize that diplomatists use phrases which conceal rather than reveal their intentions, and that a diplomatic document is the result of momentary pourparlers, apt to diminish rapidly in value from the date of its signature. His mistake, in fact, was to put too much confidence in the *bona fides* of Governments. Before very long, however, he took the measure of the foreign Ministers at Teheran, also of the Persian officials who came in contact with him. It can be seen in these pages that a shrewd insight into character is a part of Mr. Shuster's equipment, and, had not the influences against him been overpowering, this faculty would have been of great service to him in the performance of his task.

"Persia's sole chance for self-redemption lay with the reform of her broken finances." The present reviewer has no doubt that Mr. Shuster would have succeeded in restoring some sort of order at the exchequer, had he been secured the necessary support.

The reversal of Major Stokes's appointment was typical of much else in the British policy—the support given to the series of Russian ultimatums, the acquiescence in the failure of Russia to withdraw her troops, and the absence of all protest against the proceedings of the Russian forces in the north. Great Britain may have been judicious, but was certainly not great; it seemed as though it had no pres-

tige to maintain, no interests to safeguard, no pledges to keep. The condition of Persia to-day is damaging proof of the vacillating policy that has been pursued. To the reviewer it justifies every word Mr. Shuster has written in his bold and straightforward account of incidents which must be regarded as the turning-point in the history of this ancient empire.

The author points out in one of his concluding chapters his belief that the fear of Germany and the continual apprehension that Russia might be drawn into the German orbit lay behind the policy, or rather inertia, of Great Britain. "Perhaps," he says, "even Sir Edward Grey will now admit that in diplomacy a given policy must be either moral or successful. His has been neither to any appreciable extent."

The ex-Treasurer-General writes with warmth, as well he may; but his narrative is of absorbing interest, and is related with a refreshing vigour which is unusual in books on foreign political questions.

"One of the lessons to be learned from the overthrow of Persia [says Mr. Shuster in conclusion] is that the civilized world has far to travel before it may rise up and call itself blessed. The Persian people, fighting for a chance to live and govern themselves instead of remaining the serfs of wholly heartless and corrupt rulers, deserved better of fate than to be forced, as now, either to sink back into an even worse serfdom or to be hunted down and murdered as 'revolutionary drags.' British and Russian statesmen may be proud of their work in Persia; it is doubtful whether any one else is."

We have not yet heard the last of the Persian crisis. As the question is of the highest national importance, this striking volume should be widely read.

HEBREW RESEARCHES.

United Free Church Manse, Canislaw, Wick,
August 10, 1912.

Will you allow me to thank your reviewer of my 'Research into the Origin of the Third Personal Pronoun נָתַן' for the admirable and courteous tone of his able review (*Athen.*, June 22, p. 706)?

There is one correction which you might kindly make, as it is of importance. Your reviewer has inadvertently said: "He [the author] believes that the still earlier forms lying behind the pronoun in question are *hau* for the masculine, and *hai* for the feminine." My view is that they were *haw* for the masculine, and *hau* for the feminine. Indo-European philologists especially will recognize the importance of this, the final *v* being consonantal and radical.

May I be permitted to add that by the instances he cites—first of an "assumption" (that concerning *u* passive), second of "fancifulness in argument" (the phenomena of the verb *māth*, to die)—he has indirectly given great praise to the work, these being very strong points, although of necessity briefly discussed in the essay?

J. IVERACH MUNRO.

NEW NOVELS.

The Suburban. By H. C. Bailey. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. BAILEY shows by this novel that all his laurels will not necessarily be won on the romantic side of fiction. No doubt, when he writes another story of to-day, whether it fluctuate between the suburbs and the West-End as the present one does, or not, he will avoid certain peculiarities of expression which, though they may be tolerated in the romantic school, are elsewhere not accounted marks of the best writing. His style is sufficiently impressive not to need repetition of the characteristic attributes of his puppets. We accept his heroine as long-limbed and slim, his industrial magnate as of cumbrous build, his leading villain's trick of shaking back his hair, and the opulent grace of his lady of broad morals; but such characteristics often stated grow tedious. The title of the book denotes the key of the hero's character, and the constant striking of the dominant chord offends the ear and minimizes the effectiveness of the more subtle refrain.

The author has sought to add a moral purpose to his art in writing, but happily that does not, in his case, mean that the story is subverted to serve the ends of a tract. He seeks to warn a public sincerely desirous of social reform against being led by self-interested advertisers into believing that all capitalists are soulless monsters, who institute ameliorative measures with the sole purpose of fastening fetters on the proletariat. The elimination of a few retainers—suitable enough in mediæval romance, where the reader might expect them at any time to be called upon to take up arms in defence of their master—would have helped some readers to easier belief in other adjuncts as necessary to rich people.

We ourselves should have refrained from cavilling at the profusion of cigars—even when only half-smoked—as necessary stimulants to financial scheming, and the whisky, the cementer of friendship in the homes of the mighty, had not the protection against the entrance of a single undesirable seemed to us more than adequate:—

"The footman returned with the dignity of the butler in support. 'Orders have been given,' said the butler in ecclesiastical tones, 'that the gentleman is not to be admitted. Open the door, James.'

"The two stood at the door to watch his retreat. 'He's bursting, Mr. Mowbray, sir,' said the footman.

"'He asked for it, my lad,' said the butler, and retired with decent, gentlemanly mirth."

We are far from wishing, however, to convey the impression that Mr. Bailey has failed in his purpose of convincing readers that control of wealth, whatever form it takes, does not necessarily mean inhumanity.

Marriage. By H. G. Wells. (Macmillan & Co.)

WE wonder that the author did not follow the lead of a now popular playwright, and omit his name from the first edition of this novel. Probably circumstantial evidence would have ultimately convicted him, but before the general public acquiesced in the verdict a certain amount of attention from readers who have hitherto held aloof might have been secured.

True, many a mind will probably take some alarm at this statement:—

"The young need particularly to be told truthfully and fully all we know of three fundamental things; the first of which is God, the next their duty towards their neighbours in the matter of work and money, and the third Sex."

It occurs before much more than one-seventh of the pages have been perused, but, as nearly half the book is done before any science whatever finds its way into it, and as it then drops from the clouds in the person of an aviator, suspicion will have had time to be lulled to sleep again.

With all his pervasive, intuitive insight into diverse character Mr. Wells leads us from the study of the better middle-class home to the married life of the girl whose clear spring of being has overflowed and become muddled, owing to the need to be free from the irritating restrictions of her home life. The text of these opening pages might well be "Parents, provoke not your children to discontent." So soon as the attention of any intelligent reader may reasonably be looked upon as captured, Mr. Wells permits himself some divagations in science and modern "movements." The reason for the essentially static position of the latter is subtly introduced in the incisive comment on one: "You want to compel them....to do what you want them to do instead of trying to make them want to do it."

With careful solicitude for a public anxious to avoid looking beneath the surface, Mr. Wells draws his audience to gaze all unsuspectingly on the very roots of marital discontent—the lack of even an attempt to understand the need of objectives in life, which, nevertheless, are held deep down in common by man and wife, though believed to be the monopoly of the one who superficially has the greater power of fulfilment. Mr. Wells then leads us to view the sort of truncated existence which ensues when one of the partners abandons real work in a gush of sympathy for the fulfilment of what is thought to be the essential need of the other. Pungently he sets forth the unfortunate corollary to the attainment of means to satisfy Society's requirements:—

"I don't believe that the majority of people who make money help civilization forward any more than the smoke that comes out of the engine helps the train forward. If you put it to me, I don't. I've got no illusions of that sort. They're about as

much help as—fat. They accumulate because things happen to be arranged so.... It's a sort of paradox. If you've got big gifts and you choose to help forward the world, if you choose to tell all you know and give away everything you can do in the way of work, you've got to give up the ideas of wealth and security, and that means fine women and children. You've got to be a *deprived* sort of man. 'All right,' you say, 'That's me!' But how about your wife being a deprived sort of woman? Eh? That's where it gets you! And meanwhile, you know, while *you* make your sacrifices and do your researches, there'll be little mean sharp active beasts making money all over you like maggots on a cheese."

Adam picks the apple for Eve, and finds himself forced to partake of the fruit. As usual, he blames Eve, and omits the recognition that, without the knowledge thus gained, he would probably never have found his own soul. We make no complaint that much in the ensuing chapters is frankly propagandist—in fact, before we devote a few words to criticism, we heartily acknowledge that the book has meant much to us; we have already got a promise from others to read it—from some by suppressing the name of the author.

As a novel it is over-long. A friendly revision would have avoided a discrepancy in a piece of reiterated biography, if not the repetition itself, and might have suggested the omission of descriptive detail which has no direct bearing on the story, though excellent in its way.

But Mr. Wells will probably miss the mark with many readers because he is unable to avoid flings at his own pet aversions. We do not say we are unsympathetic towards his outbursts—far from it, but "it takes an angel to tell a man he's wrong in the right way," and he seems to forget that "wrong" is a relative term. For instance, he abuses all golf, though he apparently sees nothing wrong in utter subserviency to tobacco—in however costly a fashion the taste be indulged. Most unaccountably, he only hesitates when his heroine takes to sharing the hero's pipe.

The important thing here is surely the failure to recognize that all such things partake of indulgence, and that the only excuse for them, in a world that cannot participate as a whole, lies in the relativity between their cost to the community and the improvement they make in the individual's work for his fellows.

For instance, Mr. Wells makes his married couple go off to think things out together in the lonely fastnesses of Labrador, a proceeding which entails—owing to their former mode of life—an immense amount of parasitic service on the part of others. They thereby certainly attain to much understanding, but, unless Mr. Wells is prepared to show us that the world reaps a benefit somewhat in proportion, we can find no excuse for the labour entailed. We defy Mr. Wells to justify such an extended trip for a god and goddess in the face of a world of people in need of a week-end of entirely recreative thought and action.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Ainsworth (Rev. Percy C.), THE SILENCES OF JESUS AND ST. PAUL'S HYMN TO LOVE, 3/6 net. Kelly

These studies by the late Percy Ainsworth have been reprinted from *The Methodist Times*. Plainly they are the production of a somewhat unusually penetrating and devout imagination; and here and there we get in them something original and suggestive—as, for example, in the interpretation of our Lord's silence when brought the second time before Pilate. What the book chiefly needed is a pruning away of repetitions, commonplaces, and insufficiently considered statements.

Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland: REPORT OF THE FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE, HELD AT THE HAYES, SWANWICK, DERBYSHIRE, from the 12th–14th June, 1/ net.

16, New Bridge Street, E.C.

This report is of real value as dealing with questions of co-operative effort which must commend themselves to all serious thinkers. There is a striking 'Report on Co-operation between Men and Women in Missionary Administration at Home and Abroad,' which emphasizes the Church's loss in not using "the best administrative capacity of women."

Fielder (Rev. Trevor), THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE, 1/ net. C. J. Thynne

The writer professes his firm belief in the verbal inspiration of the Bible, and defends it by arguments characteristic of the Evangelical school of thought. Many who will find it impossible to follow the whole of his reasoning may yet appreciate the steady fervour, guiltless of sentimentality, which permeates it; and purely intellectual differences appear of minor account.

Neale (J. M.), SERMONS FOR CHILDREN, being Thirty-three Addresses to the Children of S. Margaret's Home, East Grinstead, 2/6 net. Allenson
New edition.

Prayers Ancient and Modern, chosen, edited, and written by William Angus Knight, 2/6 net. Dent

All the prayers are cast in the collect form, and are the outcome of the Hebrew or the Christian consciousness. Perhaps those who know how rich is the mine in which Prof. Knight has delved will most easily forgive the absence of many noble aspirations, nobly phrased, familiar to them. We miss, for instance, the prayers of William Penn and Dr. Johnson; and we could wish for a few specimens from Bishop Ken and R. L. Stevenson. But among the few quotations from recent writers we are glad to observe two very beautiful collects by Dr. Arnold, which might well have been printed side by side with the "Prayer when assuming daily duties" from the "supreme pen" of Baha' U'llah.

There are some unhappy misprints, such as "endure us with the graces of thy Spirit," and in the translations we find occasional failures in prose rhythm which mar the effect of perfect balance, grandeur, and simplicity attained by the great liturgiologists and their classic translators. "That the feet which have entered thy Church, may walk in the regions of light," for instance, reminds us rather of Alexander Selkirk than of the Liturgy of Malabar or the perfect prose of the Prayer Book. The con-

cluding section of original prayers forms a series for use for every day in the month. They will be found a spiritual tonic entirely without offence, and an eloquent companion in the silence of the *horæ quietæ* when men seek to commune with the Unseen Parent of all good.

Roberts (Richard), THE HIGH ROAD TO CHRIST, a Popular Essay in Re-Statement, 2/6 net. Cassell

It cannot exactly be said that this book is profound either in its theology or its philosophy; nevertheless it is, on the whole, a good piece of work. It consists of addresses delivered in answer to questions asked by intelligent young men and women, and, while its Christianity is of the Presbyterian type, its general theory of the world has been framed under the influence of the new vitalism, the new confidence in intuition which the world has learnt especially to connect with the name of Bergson. We expect it to do good service: it is lucid, warm, and earnest in tone, without being unduly egotistic, and not more given over to generalizations for which the support is not adequate than was unavoidable in a work of its scope. There are numerous crudities of expression which may well be expunged if another edition is called for.

Poetry.

Allan (A. D. H.), WATERS FROM DEEP SPRINGS, 3/6 net. Routledge

A book of dull Mid-Victorianisms, free, as a rule, from the glaring faults that might have redeemed it from dullness. There is plenty of water, but the depth of the springs remains unproven.

Beating to Port, and Other Poems, by T. P. B., 3/6 net. Methuen

This volume, by an Army officer, contains verses on a variety of subjects—religious, amatory, and tropical. All are interestingly straightforward. The best, perhaps, is that which deals with the appearance of Empedocles at a spiritualistic séance. The philosopher talks some very good sense.

Chadwick (Mary), FLOWERS, DUST, AND SUN. Long

Many of these poems are weak, but in some descriptive passages the painter's eye for colour serves the author fairly well.

Safroni-Middleton (A.), BUSH AND SEA RHYMES, ETC., 3/6 net. Walter Scott Publishing Co.

Mr. Safroni-Middleton's poems of Australia and the sea are mostly in modern ballad-metres and generally unpolished. But they stand out of the ruck by virtue of their genuine forceful feeling and the striking vividness of the images and descriptions. Such a poem as 'Comrades,' with its impression of the drought-swept plain—the wide sweep of rocks and scrub, the derelict gum trees, the distant flocks of parrots curling across a sky like molten glass—is worth a hundred of the cultured, pretty, and uninspired verses beneath which our English presses groan.

Thompson (E. J.), JOHN IN PRISON, AND OTHER POEMS, 3/6 net. Fisher Unwin

The sincerity and polish of the best pieces in this book enforce respect. Mr. Thompson has real spirituality, deep feeling, gravity, tenderness. Nevertheless, we find a commonplaceness about his expression, a lack of individuality and richness in both his language and his imagery, that mark his work off clearly from the best religious poetry of our time—Francis Thompson's and Christina Rossetti's.

Bibliography.

Bartholomew (A. T.), CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS AND PAPERS, FOR THE MOST PART RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY, TOWN, AND COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE, BEQUEATHED TO THE UNIVERSITY BY JOHN WILLIS CLARK, 7/6 net. Cambridge University Press

We are very glad to have this admirable catalogue, which should be of great interest to all Cambridge students. Clark's Cambridge collections have long been famous, for he was indefatigable in adding to them, and the ten thousand books, pamphlets, &c., here catalogued are a great addition to the University Library. The Preface tells us that Clark began collecting in 1860, including works about Eton and Oxford which illustrated his special subject of college architecture. He secured additions from the collections of Parkinson and Henry Bradshaw; by bequest from Luard, his predecessor as Registrar; and from the books catalogued by Mr. Robert Bowes, also an authority on Cambridge literature.

The present work is based on Clark's MS. Catalogue, which has been carefully revised for publication. It is well arranged, and records many a tempting rarity for the expert.

Bulletin of the Bibliographical Society of America (The), including a Record of American Bibliography, Vol. IV. No. 1–2 JANUARY–APRIL, 1912, edited by Adolf C. Von Noë.

Chicago, University of Chicago Press

Includes a 'Bibliography of German Translations of Pope in the Eighteenth Century,' and a list of current American bibliographical publications.

Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum in the Years MDCCCCLVI–MDCCCXC., 28/

The present catalogue includes all acquisitions made by the Department of Manuscripts during the five years named, arranged under the heads of Additional MSS., Egerton MSS., Additional Charters, Detached Seals, Papyri, and Facsimiles of MSS.

Philosophy.

Mitra (Ambika Charan), THE ELEMENTS OF MORALS. Calcutta, Lahiri & Co.

The author describes his work as a humble attempt to explain the main points of ethical inquiry with a view to infuse the principles of morality into young minds. To impress these on such minds, he has generally illustrated them by reference to the concrete problems of life as well as by quotations from the Bible, the Koran, the Dhammapada, and the Geeta. He has also compared in many places the Western and the Eastern systems, so as to bring out their chief points of similarity and difference, and thus to stimulate the student to their intelligent study and proper comprehension.

Morgan (C. Lloyd), INSTINCT AND EXPERIENCE, 5/ net. Methuen

The author is opposed to the theories of M. Bergson and Dr. McDougall, and the chief object of his book is to put forward the doctrine that there is one science of nature, inclusive of inorganic, organic, and mental processes and products.

History and Biography.

Ambès (the late Baron d'), INTIMATE MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON III.: PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE MAN AND THE EMPEROR, edited and translated by A. R. Allinson, 2 vols., 24/ net.

Stanley Paul

This book is one of those compilations which profess to be of such mysterious importance that the name of the author may not be divulged. The diarist, we are told in the French editors' preface, was "the Las Cases of the Second Empire," and "his 'Mémorial' may be compared with the famous 'Journal des Goncourt.' It has the same importance." A Frenchman who puts in the same category the 'Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène' and the 'Journal' of the Goncourt brothers need not be taken seriously, and we will make no attempt to discover the identity of the diarist. If he was a person intimate with Napoleon III., it is a pity that he wasted his time in filling his diary, not only with details familiar to every student of the Second Empire, but also with interminable extracts from newspapers. The second volume, which deals with 'Napoleon III.' (1852-70), contains no "intimate memoirs" whatever, and all the relatively original matter in this bulky work of 800 pages could be easily put into one volume.

On the title-page the translator is said to have "edited" the work; but it does not contain much sign of editing, even in matters which should be familiar to an Englishman. Thus the famous Parisian, Lord Hertford, is called "Lord Hereford"; Lord Stratford de Redcliffe becomes "Lord Strafford," and his colleague at St. Petersburg, Sir Hamilton Seymour, "Lord Seymour." In matters of French history and nomenclature no attempt seems to have been made to correct obvious mistakes. At midnight on March 30th, 1814, Napoleon was not "five hours" from Paris, but one hour. The Duc de Nemours was the brother-in-law, not the son-in-law, of the Duchesse d'Orléans. It is unlikely that Louis Napoleon, when nearly 30, should have said to the diarist "with a sigh," "At my age the Emperor had already begun the siege of Toulon" (whatever that may mean), as the "reprise de Toulon" took place when Bonaparte was only 24. But, even with the ages of people he knew, the diarist is hopelessly inaccurate. Jules Favre is called "a young barrister" in 1864, when he was 55, and Christine Nilsson "a pretty child" in 1868, when she was 25. Hortense is repeatedly called the "daughter-in-law" instead of the stepdaughter of Napoleon. This probably is a translator's error; yet the version is, on the whole, not badly done, in spite of phrases such as "flesh dinner" for Prince Napoleon's notorious "dîner gras" on a Good Friday, and "Police pocket book" for "Police de Poche."

Belloe (Hilaire), TOURCOING, "British Battle Books," 1/ net. Swift

The author considers that English history is at fault on the subject of this battle, which in his opinion deserves more attention than has been bestowed upon it. He gives an able exposition of its details, which somewhat resemble those of Fontenoy. The British troops present showed marked valour, the Guards, in particular, distinguishing themselves.

Dingle (Edwin J.), CHINA'S REVOLUTION, 1911-1912, 15/ net. Fisher Unwin
The author aims at providing a popular history of the Revolution in China.

Gray (A.), CAMBRIDGE AND ITS STORY, 10/6 net. Methuen

This book is far more thorough than its title might suggest. Mr. Gray goes with skill and scholarly enthusiasm into the beginnings of the colleges, and by means of a few typical figures illustrates the tendencies and ideals of Cambridge from century to century. His style is attractive, and so are the illustrations. Those in colour by Mr. Maxwell Armfield are decidedly original in treatment.

Haynes (Henrietta), HENRIETTA MARIA, 10/6 net. Methuen

It is the author's opinion that too little attention has been devoted to the consort of Charles I., and she has been at pains to collect information from many sources, including the MSS. preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and the Roman Transcripts in the Public Record Office.

Indication of Houses in London of Historical Interest, Vol. III.

London County Council

The Council has now erected in all 77 tablets, and the present volume contains particulars of 21 houses (tablets 54 to 74 inclusive) so marked. We note, among others, those of the two Pitts, Wolfe, De Quincey, Huxley, Borrow, and Jenny Lind. Yet another residence of Dickens is commemorated at 13, Johnson Street, Somers Town, where the novelist spent part of his boyhood; but perhaps the most interesting house is 17, Red Lion Square, W.C., where for a short time D. G. Rossetti, Burne-Jones, and William Morris were associated. The biographical notes are well and carefully done.

Ingleby (L. C.), OSCAR WILDE, SOME REMINISCENCES, 2/6 net. Werner Laurie

Mr. Ingleby has put what was most worth saying into the first half of his book. Though the size is demy 12mo, and the pages only number 175, he has not avoided repetition where repetition was least desirable—concerning Wilde's last days. We gain some knowledge of Wilde's wife and brother, and the presentment of the man himself causes us to regret that he did not find a world ready to appreciate the good in him, but one which drove him to "the success of excess."

Lenotre (G.), TRAGIC EPISODES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN BRITTANY, with Unpublished Documents, translated by H. Havelock. Nutt

This is an English edition of one of M. Lenotre's long series of excellent monographs on the Revolution. 'The Noyades at Nantes' would be a more effective and more accurate title for the book, which deals solely with the atrocities committed by Carrier, deputy of the Cantal to the Convention, who was sent down the Loire by the Committee of Public Safety in October, 1793, "to purge the body politic of all the evil humours circulating in it." How he carried out his mission is well known. Here we have the story told dispassionately and impartially by one of the most learned writers of to-day on the by-ways of the French Revolution.

The caution of the author is as commendable as his freedom from exaggeration. Every fact cited by him in the text is confirmed by a reference in a foot-note to some contemporary document. The attractiveness of M. Lenotre's style could not survive a translation; yet the work has been well done, and the documents cited at length are obviously of much greater interest in the original [French]. But

even so, the volume, as it stands in English, is one from which English writers of historical monographs would do well to take pattern. How is it that, with all the treasures of our archives at the Record Office and elsewhere, so little of this class of historical literature is produced in England, while every year sees the publication of a number of French monographs as attractive and laborious as M. Lenotre's?

Naval Miscellany (The), Vol. II., edited by Sir John Knox Laughton.

Navy Records Society

The second volume of 'The Naval Miscellany' contains much of historical as well as nautical interest, comprising a collection of reprints of various official and State documents, private letters, &c., arranged in chronological order, and extending from the year 1540 to about the middle of the nineteenth century. These documents, which are in most cases preceded by a short explanatory article, often throw interesting side-lights on naval history and nautical archaeology. From the many noteworthy items it is difficult to select any for special attention. The record of the voyage of the *Barbara* is reprinted, with a few modifications, from the original depositions of certain of the crew, after their apprehension for piracy off the Spanish and African coasts. The account of the taking of the *Madre de Dios*, written by one Francis Seall, and reports of Sir John Burgh, Capt. Thompson of the *Dainty*, and others, supply an authentic and graphic description of a memorable sea-fight in the latter years of Elizabeth.

'A Commissioner's Notebook,' which was acquired by Sir Leopold McClintock in somewhat remarkable circumstances, and is believed to have been the property of Sir Richard Haddock, Comptroller of the Navy in the early nineties of the seventeenth century, contains among other matter a remarkable, though somewhat pessimistic review of the condition of the Navy at that period, together with a vigorous protest against the practice—then becoming prevalent—of sending "gentlemen" to sea in command of war vessels. We also find here an account of the Barfleur Campaign by the Earl of Nottingham, with a communication from an unknown source describing the abortive attempt on Brest in 1694.

A letter from James Watson to Admiral Robert Digby mentions a dramatic incident during the Mutiny at the Nore, while among the extracts from the correspondence of Lord St. Vincent we notice a curious reference to Nelson, who is described as being devoured with "vanity, weakness, and folly."

The volume contains numerous explanatory notes and an index, and its contents are well worth the labour which the editor, an authority on naval matters, has devoted to them.

Parkman (Francis), THE POCKET PARKMAN: FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN NORTH AMERICA: Vol. I. PIONEERS OF FRANCE IN THE NEW WORLD; Vol. II. LA SALLE AND THE DISCOVERY OF THE GREAT WEST; Vol. IV. THE OLD RÉGIME IN CANADA; Vols. VI. and VII. A HALF-CENTURY OF CONFLICT; Vol. VIII. MONTCALM AND WOLFE; Vol. XII. THE OREGON TRAIL, SKETCHES OF PRAIRIE AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIFE, 6/ net each. Macmillan

These handy little volumes are handsomely bound, and the printing and paper are excellent. As Parkman is one of the most readable of historians, they should be popular.

Scott (Hon. Mrs. Maxwell), THE TRAGEDY OF FOTHERINGAY, founded on the Journal of D. Bourgoing, Physician to Mary, Queen of Scots, and on Unpublished MS. Documents, New Edition, 3/6 net. Sands

Taylor (G. R. Stirling), CANTERBURY, illustrated by Katherine Kimball, "The Mediæval Town Series," 4/6. Dent

There have been several handbooks issued during recent years relating to the city of Canterbury. The publication of another is an additional proof of the increased and still-growing popularity of this famous centre of English Christianity. The story of the evolution of Canterbury is told with some spirit and with general accuracy, though the writer lacks, we think, the power to appreciate the best side of the mediæval Church. This is suggested to us by the choice of a frontispiece. It might naturally be supposed that the place of the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket, or something of that nature, would have been selected for such a position, for St. Thomas the Martyr had more to do with the making of Canterbury than any other half-dozen men; but Thomas Cranmer's unpleasant portrait from the National Portrait Gallery has taken pride of place. The long chapter styled 'The Itinerary of Canterbury' is not free from slips. The Saxon work in the church of St. Mildred is not to be determined by "the remains of an arch at the west end of the nave," but by the stones of the south-west quoin, as is shown in Prof. Baldwin Brown's work. There is no need for the repeated "perhaps" in the mention of Saxon work at St. Dunstan's. A misstatement—made by others, but repeated here with emphasis—concerns the ancient hospital of St. Nicholas at Harbledown, a mile and a half outside the city on the London Road. It was founded by Archbishop Lanfranc for leprous men and women, and celebrated by the visit of Erasmus. Near to the now modern buildings stands the old parish church of St. Nicholas, which is of considerable size and interest. It is spoken of in these pages as the chapel for the lepers, but it was nothing of the kind: no leprous person would have dared to set foot in it. The chapel for the inmates was within the hospital.

Wedmore (Frederick), MEMORIES, 7/6 net. Methuen

In a modest Preface that disarms criticism Sir Frederick Wedmore confesses that he has kept before him as "a high and an impossible ideal" the pastel portraits of Maurice Latour. Though these verbal impressions of Victorian celebrities have much of the delicate craftsmanship of the eighteenth-century French artist, they are often so slight that a more just comparison can be made with the thumbnail sketches of a great etcher on whose work the writer is an acknowledged authority. Sir Frederick's point of view is engrossingly subjective. In his easy, graceful way he tells us how he heard Dickens read 'The Chimes,' how he saw "Kate Terry, Ellen Terry, and Mrs. Kendal acting together in a burlesque," and what sort of an impression was made on him by Tennyson, Swinburne, and Walter Pater, by Leighton, Millais, and Whistler; and, instead of sharply focusing the features of the figure he is portraying, he more frequently presents to us a softened outline seen through the veil of the narrator's temperament.

Happily suggestive is his sketch of Browning, who spoke Italian "not so much as an accomplishment, but as if the language belonged to him and were part of himself";

and he gives us at least one delightful snapshot of William Morris. Mr. Wedmore was dissatisfied with a carpet he had ordered from Morris & Co., and after some correspondence the head of the firm called. The carpet "was brought into the room; laid down. Morris backed himself against the wall, to note the effect of it. A moment, and he looked at me expressively, a tragic disillusion. 'Roll it up,' he said. We rolled it up, and there was an end of that matter."

Geography and Travel.

Baty (Capt. Raymond Rallier du), 15,000 MILES IN A KETCH, 2/ net. Nelson

In September, 1907, two young Frenchmen, with a crew of one seaman and three lads, set out from Boulogne in the J. B. Chareot, a fishing ketch of forty-five tons, and, sailing across the South Atlantic and the Antarctic and Indian seas, reached Melbourne Harbour in July, 1908. The book describes their adventures.

Davidson (L. Marion), GATES OF THE DOLOMITES, with a Chapter on the Flora of the Dolomites by F. M. Spencer, and an Introduction by Sir Melvill Beachcroft, 5/ net. Lane

Written with the object of helping travellers to explore the mountain land with the minimum of inconvenience.

Holbach (Maude M.), IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, 16/ net. Stanley Paul

The author has visited the scenes of Richard I.'s adventures with the object of being in a position to write convincingly concerning his life.

Sociology.

Watson (Rev. David), SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND THE CHURCH'S DUTY, 6d. net. Edinburgh, R. & R. Clark; London, A. & C. Black

One of the Guild Text-Books. Cheap edition.

School-Books.

Black's Sentinel Reader, Books IV. and V., by E. E. SPEIGHT, 1/6 each.

We applaud the absence of the didactic in these selections, which are excellent in their variety and interest. Truly the path of learning is smoothed nowadays, and any young person who cannot appreciate the prose and verse printed here deserves to have a term of moral improvement with Maria Edgeworth, or some sterner exponent of the virtues.

Juvenile.

Hamilton (John A.), THE GIANT AND THE CATERPILLAR, and Other Addresses to Young People, 3/6. Allenson

It is evident that the author understands children, for these short addresses are refreshingly simple and direct; in each case the story is well told and the moral neatly pointed. Mr. Hamilton has a fertile imagination.

Fiction.

Bailey (H. C.), THE SUBURBAN, 6/ Methuen. For review see p. 241.

Benson (E. F.), MRS. AMES, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A caustic delineation of a self-satisfied set in comfortable circumstances, of which Mrs. Ames is the recognized leader. She is represented as hovering in misery on the brink of middle age when an Idea animates her. The hopes which this inspires in the reader, interested by this time in Riseborough, if appalled not a little by the horrible veracity of its creator, are soon dashed. The Idea is abandoned, and Mrs. Ames and her friends sink again in the "sea of trivialities" which engulfs their lives.

The book has all Mr. Benson's cleverness, though it is not entirely satisfactory. For one thing, the younger generation seem to count for singularly little in Mrs. Ames's circle.

Death-Doctor (The), BEING THE REMARKABLE CONFESSIONS OF ARCHIBALD D'ESCOMBE, M.D., OF KENSINGTON, LONDON, selected by Laurence Lanner-Brown, M.D., and edited by William Le Queux, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

It is not often that we get one or more murders in each chapter, but Mr. Le Queux in 'The Death-Doctor' is generous in this respect, and most of the crimes are horrible enough to satiate even the most morbid. For ourselves, we find little pleasure in reading the confessions of a cold-blooded murderer, who disposes of his victims by either giving them virulent poisons or infecting them with fatal diseases.

Hardy (Thomas), WESSEX TALES: THAT IS TO SAY, THE THREE STRANGERS, A TRADITION OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FOUR, THE MELANCHOLY HUSSAR, THE WITHERED ARM, FELLOW-TOWNSMEN, INTERLOPERS AT THE KNAP, THE DISTRACTED PREACHER; and A PAIR OF BLUE EYES, each 7/6 net. Macmillan

The latest additions to the comely series of Mr. Hardy's works in the Wessex Edition. The section entitled 'Novels of Character and Environment' is ended with the 'Wessex Tales,' the first of which is as masterly as anything the author has done. The stories hold wonderful pictures of the olden time and that singular poignancy of lost chances which is Mr. Hardy's special gift. The frontispiece shows a delightful rural scene at Dorchester.

'A Pair of Blue Eyes' is, as the Introduction says, a book which betrays immaturity, but to alter it would have been to destroy its freshness. The mortuary conversation of chap. xxvi. seems obviously Shakespearian, and no reviewer of robust intellect was ever, we hope, such a prig as Knight. But the rustics are worthy of Mr. Hardy, and Elfride, who plays fast and loose with her lovers, has charm. With this book the section of 'Romances and Fantasies' is begun. It deals with a region outside Mr. Hardy's usual ground, as is shown by the frontispiece, which portrays the twisted harbour of Boscastle.

Hill (Headon), THE THREAD OF PROOF, 6/ Stanley Paul

This book will be welcomed by lovers of detective stories. Of the nineteen here related we consider 'The Snow-bound Passengers' and 'The Gold Umbrella' rather better planned than the rest. They are all interesting and vivid, although singularly condensed in the telling.

Holt-White (W.), THE WORLD STOOD STILL, 6/ Everett

The author's account of the horrible difficulties into which the world falls on the retirement of four multi-millionaires from active work entirely alters one's ideas as to the general usefulness of that class, at least for the moment. The book is amusing, though somewhat illogical.

Hume (Fergus), MOTHER MANDARIN, 6/ F. V. White

Mr. Hume's latest book will be welcomed by those who love mysteries. A murder, birth and marriage certificates, and thousands of pounds are juggled with in a manner dear to the average novel-reader. There is a villain of the deepest dye who is bearded by all the virtuous characters in a way reminiscent of a Drury Lane melodrama. He is finally burnt to death in an East-End fire. Needless to say, all ends happily for the righteous people concerned.

Hyne (C. J. Cutcliffe), THE MARRIAGE OF KETTLE, 6/ net. Heinemann

This chronicle of the courtship and early exploits of the irrepressible little captain will, no doubt, appeal to the many admirers of Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne's notable hero. In our opinion, however, the present story falls short of the author's earlier work. While his vigorous characterization and breezy style are undoubtedly bold and effective, he exhibits a sublime disregard of the limits of probability, and the bewildering rapidity with which adventures and hairbreadth escapes succeed one another will probably tend to mental fatigue in all but the most unsophisticated of lovers of sensation.

Landor (Buchan), THE MYSTIC OF PRAGUE, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

This early fifteenth-century story concerns the martyrdom of John Hus and the love of another Bohemian for a girl whose parents, against her wish, desire to dispose of her to a German knight. Under the guiding influence of the Mystic, the tale progresses to a happy conclusion, although some gruesome situations have first to be faced. There is much repetition of such phrases as "Stint thee!" and "Beshrew me!" upon which apparently reliance has largely been placed for the creating of atmosphere.

Lumsden (D. Fraser), LOVE AND LIFE, 6/ Digby & Long

The use of this title for verses such as those which have found their way between the covers of this book under the guise of "a rhapsody" is not happy; and the unoriginal story which is wrapped round them is a tiresome affair. The parson hero has no redeeming side to his weak and vacillating character, and our interest in his wife lapses directly he removes her from the stage, whereon she is obtaining considerable success. The tale is as unconvincing on the English ground in which it begins as in Australia, where it fizzles out in a conventionally happy ending for at least one son and two daughters of the strangely assorted marriage.

Morgan (Malcolm), LOVE AND PRIDE, 6/ Everett

We have no intention of trying to give an idea of this story; it would harrow the feelings of the most stout-hearted. We will only say that it is clothed in language entirely suitable to the turgid luridness of the subject.

Pendered (Mary L.), AT LAVENDER COTTAGE, 6/ Mills & Boon

A pleasantly written and unpretentious little romance of village life, in which sentiment and humour are judiciously blended. The owner of Lavender Cottage is a spinster of somewhat uncertain age, whose numerous excellent qualities have become hidden from herself and her friends by a veneer of artificial cynicism and acidity due to past disappointment and struggles with adversity. The advent of a small nephew works a beneficial change in the heroine's life. The chief characters, though idealistic, are well sketched, and the dialogue is for the most part mildly amusing and natural.

Ridge (W. Pett), DEVOTED SPARKES, 6/ Methuen

In his own particular and peculiar style Mr. Pett Ridge is inimitable, and those who like real people and conversations are not likely to be bored by his latest book. It deals almost exclusively with life "below stairs," and the author employs the oblique narrative with great effect. While we do not feel any affection for the heroine, all the characters are alive, and as we turn the

pages we admire Mr. Ridge's knowledge of human nature. The book is full of humour.

Rock (W. S.), ZENOBIA; OR, THE MYSTERY OF LIFE, 6/ Drane

"In this tale the author assumes the truth of Reincarnation, and accepts the teaching of Esoteric Buddhism," states the Preface. An author, of course, may assume what he pleases, but we think it unfortunate, from the point of view of a reader, that he has dressed up his assumptions in the garb of a novel. The book is badly printed and arranged, the punctuation being extraordinary.

Sheard (Virna), THE MAN AT LONE LAKE, 6/ Cassell

A somewhat sentimental story of Colonial life. It lacks the verve usually associated with these books.

Wells (H. G.), MARRIAGE, 6/ Macmillan
For review see p. 241.

Wiggin (Kate Douglas), NEW CHRONICLES OF REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM, 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

Several of these new "chronicles" are embodied in the play noticed by us in our Dramatic Gossip, and those who like abundance of sentiment mixed with no little humour should find here plenty to please them. Rebecca herself is a delightful child with a penchant for writing poetry and recording her impressions in a "Thought Book." The scene is laid in a little village of the State of Maine, about 1880.

Williamson (C. N. and A. M.), THE HEATHER MOON, 6/ Methuen

Every expectation that the names of the authors arouse in a public which knows them well is here fulfilled. The subject is a little Scotch girl's search for her mother, a famous actress, who has no desire to be found by a pretty grown-up daughter. The quest introduces her to a set of well-to-do, fashionable folk, and leads to many adventures of the heart. On such material the authors exercise their gifts of facile story-telling, gaining their effects by the simple romancing, devoid of any intellectual strain, which to a vast number of tired women—and some men—is often the best of tonics.

General.

Annesley (Maude), MY PARISIAN YEAR, 10/6 net. Mills & Boon

Deals with many phases of Parisian life, including Les Halles, Le Jour des Morts, The Demi-Monde, &c.

Beckford (William), THE EPISODES OF VATHEK, translated by Sir Frank T. Marzials, 21/ net. Swift

This volume is the outcome of the discovery of some 'Vathek' manuscripts, written in French, which were supposed to have been lost. They were the subject of some correspondence in our columns in 1910.

Nelson's Shilling Library: SOME OLD LOVE STORIES, by T. P. O'Connor.

A reprint of a well-known book.

Pratt (Edwin A.), THE STATE RAILWAY MUDDLE IN AUSTRALIA, 2/6 net. Murray

On May 20th Mr. Asquith told the trade-union deputation which waited upon him to urge the Government to take up the question of the Nationalization of Railways that more proof of its desirability must be produced, and that the Government might institute an inquiry concerning countries where "State working of railways" had been already tried. Mr. Pratt, as his title shows, does not favour any such scheme. The chief points against the State railways in Australia appear to be the following: shortage of trucks, tarpaulins, and track, and differ-

ences of gauge. Mr. Pratt supports his contentions by quoting articles and statements from well-known anti-Labour papers in Australia. The greatest need of the Commonwealth is undoubtedly an increase of population. Private railways in New South Wales have found themselves in financial difficulties, and the author will admit that under State management conditions are much better. The State railways of Victoria are in accommodation and speed in no way behind the railways of the Mother Country. Mr. Pratt mentions once more the case of the State railways of Germany, admitting that they are operated with great freedom, and he is still unable to account for the 30,000,000*l.* profit they make every year.

Rochefoucauld (Duke de la), MORAL MAXIMS AND REFLECTIONS, with an Introduction and Notes by George H. Powell, 2/ net. Methuen

We are pleased to see a second edition of an excellent little book. Mr. Powell has evidently had a subject to his mind, and the English translation, probably due to Dean Stanhope, and printed from the second edition of 1706, has some felicities of its own, e.g., "Some Persons are so extremely whiffing and inconsiderable, that they are as far from any real Faults, as they are from substantial Vertues." Mr. Powell describes as probably the most famous of the maxims to-day one which Rochefoucauld suppressed: "Dans l'adversité de nos meilleurs amis nous trouvons toujours quelque chose qui ne nous déplaît pas"; and he says in his Introduction that he has "ventured to add it in the place where it should be found, before the maxim (No. 236 of this book) which mollifies and explains it." By some slip, however, it does not appear in the text at the place indicated.

Round Table (The), SEPTEMBER, 2/6 Macmillan

This review "is a co-operative enterprise conducted by people who dwell in all parts of the British Empire, and whose aim is to publish once a quarter a comprehensive review of Imperial politics, entirely free from the bias of local party issues." Besides dealing with matters in our other possessions over sea, it has a long article on 'The Labour Movement in Australia,' which gives a succinct account of the rise to power of the party and some idea of its aims.

Stafford (J.), HOW TO MAKE MONEY, 1/ net. Swift

A grave satire in an amusing setting on the present industrial system. The author is supposed to be giving advice as to the shortest cuts to making money, but it will not be difficult for the reader to discern the underlying truths.

United Service Magazine, September, 2/ Clowes & Sons

This issue contains, in addition to various purely technical contributions much that may well be considered of more general interest. In the second portion of his essay on 'The Navy and the Peninsular War,' Commander Shore supplies an account of the relations existing between Great Britain and Portugal at the period 1804-6, and the second mission of Lord St. Vincent to Lisbon in the latter year. A further instalment of 'The Struggle for Sea Power' deals with some important characters and incidents in French naval history. Major Bannerman-Phillips gives a brief résumé of recent developments in aeronautics, devoting special attention to the hydro-aeroplane. The leading article, which deals with the new German Fleet Law and a recent book by General von Bernhardi, should attract attention, as will also the paper on 'Some Lessons of the Russo-Japanese War applied to 1912.'

THEODOR GOMPERZ.

THE news of the death of this well-known scholar was not unexpected. He was eighty years of age; he had for some time been in failing health; yet neither of these circumstances saves us from poignant regret that one of the highest and most independent thinkers, one of the widest and ripest of philologists, has passed away, and left the civilized world the poorer for his loss.

He had the unusual privilege, for a student, of being born of wealthy parents, and hence in easy conditions for following the bent of his genius. His personal history we know intimately from the autobiography he published some years ago. He inherited the very high qualities of his race, without showing—at least to me—any of its defects. His ample means made it possible for him, not only to entertain at his home in Vienna, but to travel frequently, even in his early life, and so he came to know in the flesh the great English and French scholars, who are so strange to most foreign professors. His philosophy was much modified by his contact with J. S. Mill; his views of Greek history even more by the personal acquaintance with George Grote, for whom he entertained great veneration. I well remember, when he visited Dublin to take his honorary degree, how we talked about Greek historians, and how thoroughly we agreed that for political insight and for complete command of the materials then extant there was no equal to Grote. He was not addicted to German philology; even the Berlin Trinity had no terrors for him in his later life, and he covered many departments of his great subject—the whole life of the ancient Greeks—with equal mastery. Perhaps his most lasting work was the elucidation of Greek philosophy in its widest sense, and on this subject he has left us his monumental 'Greek Thinkers,' which will not easily be superseded. Though his style has the faults of the German prose of fifty years ago—faults by no means unusual even in the twentieth century—his thinking was eminently clear, his knowledge vast, his sympathy with various schools wide, so that no man was fairer in criticism.

Another favourite study was papyrology, which he regarded as having made a new start with the publication of the Petrie Papyri (1890-92). But his own researches had already led him to make important discoveries regarding the age of some of the Herculanean papyri, and so he came to the study of the great new discoveries with perfect competence. In the *Transactions and Proceedings of the Academy of Vienna* he published a large number of original and important papers, and all through his later life he showed that familiarity with English works which is seldom found in foreign scholars. Adolf Holm, who lived in Italy, was another honourable exception.

As a host and as a friend Gomperz had many charms, though he lacked somewhat the sense of humour, a quality rare in the men and women of his great race. In a literary controversy his support was most valuable, and afforded most generously to the side which commanded his sympathies, as his many friends have good reason to know. There was no more prominent figure in literary Vienna.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT LIVERPOOL.

I.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION held their thirty-fifth annual meeting this year at Liverpool, being the second time they had visited that city. The first occasion was in 1883, when the late Sir James Picton was President. The fellows, members, and delegates, coming from all parts of the United Kingdom, besides some from the Continent and the United States, numbered about 400.

On Tuesday morning the members assembled in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, and the President of the coming year (Mr. F. J. Leslie, Chairman of the Library, Museum, and Arts Committee, Liverpool), after thanking on behalf of the Association the retiring President (Sir John A. Dewar, Bart., M.P.) for his services during the past year, delivered his inaugural address. Referring to the former meeting, he said that Liverpool in 1883, although incorporated nearly 700 years ago, had only just become a city, comprised within an area of eight square miles. To-day Liverpool had an area of twenty-six square miles. In 1883 Liverpool had a reference library and two inconvenient lending libraries. It now possessed eleven excellent lending libraries. This development had been typical of the whole district. Since 1883 Birkenhead and St. Helens had rehoused their libraries; Bootle had adopted the Act; and libraries had also been established in Waterloo, Crosby, Birkdale, Woolton, Widnes, and Wallasey. There had probably been no great ancient city without its libraries, but these had taken little part in the daily life of the people. The use had been almost wholly for the scholar, and not for the general citizen. The fact that in England 28 millions of people now lived in towns, while only 4 millions lived in them a hundred years ago, had in itself brought about a revolution in the life of the nation. Out of London in 1812 only two towns in England, Liverpool and Manchester, contained 100,000 inhabitants, while to-day the total population of ten provincial towns exceeded four and a half millions. The crowding together of hundreds of thousands of workers within the streets of great cities must limit and cramp their mental outlook. The arbitrary division of labour, with its narrowing of interests, had more to do than was generally acknowledged with the industrial troubles of the times; and it threw upon those who guided the affairs of the community the responsibility of counteracting its effects. The desire to do this had been the main force behind the great spread of the public library movement within the last thirty years. The speaker was not satisfied with the position which public libraries occupied at present in our social and educational systems. Their place should be much more prominent. The work of the school had to be done in ten years; the public library as an instrument of education found its opportunity in all the rest of life. Mr. H. G. Wells, in his 'Mankind in the Making,' urged the need for clear popular bibliographies and guides to the various fields of human knowledge. The suggestion was one which the Library Association, with the concentrated wisdom and experience of its members, might well take up. The most urgent need of the day was to give to the masses of the people, who now had political power, the opportunity of so educating themselves as to use that power to the best advantage, and there was no better system available for doing it than through the public

library. The future of the world depended more than ever upon the wide diffusion of sound knowledge, and if the public libraries would take up, as they could, an active, almost aggressive policy to that end, they would earn the gratitude of all who had the welfare of their country at heart, and would silence for ever those critics who still openly questioned the utility of their work. No deliberations were now required upon the building and equipment of our libraries. That work had been accomplished. What we had to do now was to extend their use by the people, to let them know what we had to give them, and to make it easy for them to get at it.

The President, having been cordially thanked for his address, said that a full account of the Liverpool public libraries would be found in the descriptive illustrated handbook which had been distributed to all present.

The first paper on the agenda was one on 'The Library Movement in Holland,' by Miss N. Snouck Hurgronje (Openbare Bibliotheek, Dordrecht), which was taken as read. Mr. G. T. Shaw (Chief Librarian, Liverpool) then gave his experience of 'Open Access,' which he said has worked successfully in the new libraries. He would not adapt an old library to that method, which, after all, was simply a system of book-issue. The question of book stocks and staff was much more important. Readers liked open access to the shelves, and the staff preferred it to "closed shelves," but it did not bring more readers. There seemed to be a decrease of fiction-reading in open-access libraries.

Mr. W. E. Doubleday (Hampstead), having tried both systems, recommended open access. Mr. H. D. Roberts (Brighton), Mr. L. S. Jast (Hon. Sec., Croydon), Mr. Duckworth (Worcester), and Mr. W. H. Greenough (Reading) thoroughly approved of the system; while Mr. C. W. F. Goss (Bishopsgate Institute) opposed it, and stated that under open-access methods they had lost 1,000 volumes in four years. Against the suggestions of dishonesty conveyed in the last statement Mr. B. Kettle (Guildhall) protested on behalf of the citizens of London.

'The Place of Bibliography in Primary, Secondary, and Higher Education' was dealt with by Mr. H. R. Tedder (Secretary and Librarian, the Athenæum, London). He said the Library Association had for some years contended that the public library should form part of the educational machinery of the country. The time had come for teachers to prepare readers competent to enjoy to the fullest extent the facilities offered to them in libraries, but the whole system of education had scarcely developed beyond Chinese ideals. Young children were taught from books often of poor quality, with the frequent result that they loathed the very sight of books. In many modern schools there was a praiseworthy attempt to stimulate interest by showing children the actual objects they had read about in textbooks. Why could not this method of nature-study be applied to books and literature generally? From one point of view teaching was perhaps too bookish, but it was a kind of teaching which from another point of view was not bookish enough, for it did not accustom children to use books for the purpose for which they were intended. The young should be encouraged to go to the bookshelves as naturally as an infant went to ask questions of its nurse. To teach how to use books was one of the purposes of bibliography. The subject was one of immense extent, but its methods could be

applied to the most modest productions of the printing press, and the practice of using books could be illustrated in the smallest collection. It was in no sense a theoretical, but essentially a practical study. It could not be taught apart from books. Every school should possess a small model library as part of its equipment, with books of reference properly arranged and catalogued, so that the young scholars could handle specimens of the actual books they had read about, and would be taught to solve for themselves questions only casually referred to in their school-books. This was the real object of practical bibliography. These libraries should be so graded that step by step the learner would become familiar, in the course of his educational career, with books of wider range. Most children, even those of fairly well-to-do parents, never had an opportunity of knowing what real books were. At school they only read textbooks; at home they only saw novels. They never caught a glimpse of the great and living world which extended beyond the class of prose fiction. The existing school libraries did not supply the want. As a rule they were limited to story-books. Books for children should be rather above than on a level with their average intelligence. The study of historical sources now formed part of University teaching, but the study might profitably begin at a much earlier stage, in connexion with the use of books of reference and bibliographical tools. If young people were trained in the use of books and libraries from the earliest age, they would not only learn to love books, but would also come as adults to the public library technically fitted to obtain the best advantages from the facilities provided at so great a cost of money and so much skill and labour. The ignorance of many educated people of mature years of the very rudiments of the art of using catalogues, books of reference, and other library appliances was familiar to every librarian. As knowledge extended, as science developed and became more systematized, as technology grew in endless multiplicity of material interests, so must the literature of all those subjects accumulate to an extent far beyond the means of private individuals. The public library would become more and more a necessity in the struggle for existence.

In the afternoon the members were entertained at luncheon by the Local Reception Committee. For a later hour the Chairman of the Libraries and Reading-Room Committee (Mr. E. C. Given) and Mrs. Given had issued invitations to a garden party at Dingle Bank; and in the evening there was a soirée in the series of rooms of the Library, Museums, and Walker Art Gallery.

The first business on Wednesday morning was to listen to an interesting paper on 'Current Serial Digests and Indexes of Pure and Applied Science,' by Mr. E. W. Hulne (Patent Office) and Dr. Charles Kinzbrunner (International Institute of Technical Bibliography, London), illustrating a special exhibition of published digests and indexes, of which a classified catalogue had been prepared. A special exhibit from the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zurich particularly relating to zoology was also on view. There were two main classes: one comprised abstracts, and the other indexes or bibliographies. The first class had reached much efficiency in Germany, owing to the efforts of individuals and publishers, while in England the work had been largely carried on by the scientific societies. There was, however, much duplication and overlapping, which could be avoided by systematized co-operative effort. The second class, com-

prising bibliography or indexes, was the special care of two great public undertakings, one being the 'International Catalogue of Scientific Literature' of the Royal Society, the other the International Institute of Technical Bibliography.

Mr. W. E. Doubleday (Hampstead) brought forward the question of 'Public Libraries and the Public,' and Mr. E. A. Savage (Wallasey) that of 'The Cost of Education and its Effect upon the Library Movement.' Miss Moore (Superintendent of the Children's Libraries, New York Public Libraries) gave a lecture descriptive of the work in relation to children and their reading in New York, illustrated by an interesting series of lantern-slides.

In the afternoon some parties of the members made a tour of the libraries, Cathedral, dock offices, and the famous Liver buildings. Others paid visits to great ocean liners.

A business meeting took place in the evening, when the report of the Council was submitted. The Council stated that they had again elected Mr. H. R. Tedder, Hon. Treasurer, as Chairman for the past year. The meeting at Perth had been very agreeable and successful. The usual number of monthly meetings had been held. Since the date of the last report the Public Libraries Acts had been adopted in the following places: Elland, Udry, Letchworth, Huthwaite, Dartford, Govan, and Newcastle (Ireland).

The matters further noticed are reserved for next week.

THE LIBRARY CENSORSHIP.

Hilversum, Holland, August 25, 1912.

I HAVE decided, after considerable hesitation, to ask for space in some English literary publication, in order to make known the facts concerning the suppression of my latest novel, 'Love's Pilgrimage.' I am told that it is too late to accomplish anything, so far as this book is concerned, as it was published four months ago, and the novel-reading public forgets a book in half that time. But I expect to publish other books, and I do not care to have them all suffer the same fate. Moreover, there is an important question of principle at stake, involving the future of your national culture. Something must surely be done to make clear to the suppressors of vital books that they cannot continue their activities without awakening public protest.

You have been good enough to review 'Love's Pilgrimage' favourably. But as this was some time ago, and as the whole strength of a protest against suppression depends upon the quality of the book suppressed, you will perhaps permit me to tell a little about 'Love's Pilgrimage' from my own point of view. It is a very long and elaborate novel, which represents more thought and planning than any three other books of mine. It involves my deepest convictions, and I think it is my best work. Its intention is to portray the conflict between love and genius in the soul of a young writer—the destructive war between his human impulses and his artistic vision. The book deals with the elementary facts of sex with a frankness not before known. I believe, in English literature; yet its most hostile critic has not ventured to accuse it of an unworthy motive. On this point I may perhaps quote the words of our American novelist Robert Herrick:—

"It is about the frankest book I have ever seen in English, and yet it is perfectly clean in every word."

'Love's Pilgrimage' was published in America about sixteen months ago, and was favourably received by our best reviews. But when I offered it for publication in England, I found that there was a general opinion that its plain-speaking would not be welcomed in your country. I hesitated for some time, but finally decided that I had no right to force my ideas upon another people, and I consented to a drastic expurgation of the book. The American edition had been praised enthusiastically by some of your leading men of letters. Mr. Eden Phillpotts wrote: "I am full of enthusiasm for this splendid work of art." Mr. Israel Zangwill wrote: "It seems to me to be literature of a high order." Mr. Arnold Bennett referred to it as "prodigious and all-embracing." But it must be understood that this American edition is not here under discussion; all its features which were calculated to startle the conservative-minded had been removed. That, at any rate, was what I supposed; but it seems that when the book was read by the Chairman of the Circulating Libraries Committee he placed his ban upon it. The book appeared with a preface of endorsement from one of the most popular of English novelists; it was praised by such journals as *The Athenæum*, *The Nation*, and *The Manchester Guardian*; and yet the decree of one irresponsible person has been sufficient to wipe it out of existence so far as many English readers are concerned.

I know nothing about the personality of the gentleman who has done me this wrong, but I think that I am within the limits of precision in referring to him as "irresponsible." His sole responsibility is to the shareholders of certain commercial corporations; and presumably he was not appointed to manage them because of his passionate and single-minded devotion to the welfare of English letters and the progress of English thought. I see that in the fulfilment of his duties he has just condemned Strindberg's 'The Confessions of a Fool,' which is, next to Rousseau's 'Confessions,' the most vital and tremendous human document that ever came from the soul of an artist. In such company I can very well endure to be excluded from the circulating libraries' feast; but I do not intend to submit without protest—not on my own account, but for the sake of those struggling new writers who may have something real to say in England. It must have a very bad effect upon your publishers to be under the whip of a non-literary censor, who can destroy any book that he chooses, and will destroy any that breaks new ground and disturbs conventional-minded library-subscribers. It must have a very bad effect upon your writers to know that your publishers will not accept vital work because of the existence of such a censor. It seems to me that it is time that your men and women of letters who have something to say should come together and devise some way of putting an end to this very great menace. They can do it, I believe, by establishing a committee of their own to act as a censor upon the libraries' censor; to let that official know that whenever he bans an important and worthy book, they will take the matter up and create such a demand for that book that the libraries will be compelled to supply it. If they would set about such a task in earnest, they would soon get behind them a large body of their own readers, who would also be a large body of the subscribers of libraries, able to bring to bear upon the Chairman of their Committee the kind of argument which he would comprehend.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

Literary Gossip.

MR. G. P. PUTNAM, the head of the firm of Putnam's Sons, has recently received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Columbia University, New York.

MR. SIDNEY WILLIAMSON writes from the Library, Walworth Road, S.E. :—

"Queen Charlotte's literary tastes have surrounded her with so much interest that some inscriptions which she made in a book now in my possession are worthy, I think, of prominent notice. The book is John Ray's 'Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation,' and contains Queen Charlotte's autograph and one of the two book-plates she used. Words or phrases in the text of whose meaning she was either ignorant or in doubt she marked with a small cross or asterisk, and, it would seem, consulted a dictionary for a definition. A definition which suited her she would write in the margin as adjacently as possible to the word or phrase in doubt. The book now in my possession contains many such instances of the industry and care she bestowed on her reading, some of them most remarkable, as in the case of 'longevity,' against which she found it necessary to inscribe 'long life.' In other places she inserted 'remembrance' for 'commemoration'; 'transparent' for 'pellucid'; 'nearness' for 'propinquity'; 'the insertion of one vessel into another' for 'inosculations'; 'throat' for 'thorax'; 'smallness' for 'parvity'; and 'hollowed' for 'excavated.'

"I think that these means by which Queen Charlotte overcame some of the difficulties of mastering the English language prove conclusively, if proof were necessary, that she must have been a most painstaking and industrious student, and, in any case, a foreign-tongued queen who attempted an English version of Ray's 'Wisdom of God' deserves respect."

HERR GOTTFRIED BUSCHBELL has again raised the question of the guilt or innocence of the Templar Knights in the 'Historisches Jahrbuch' of Munich. He is on the side of acquittal, and bases his theory largely upon the recent work of Dr. Heinrich Finke, who in his turn depends upon the lack of evidence in support of the accusations against the Order in countries like Aragon and England, where the witnesses were not subjected to torture. This should have due weight; but the same may be said of the evidence taken at Florence, and published some years ago by M. Loiseleur from a Vatican MS. Here we find confessions, as voluntarily emitted as any judicial confessions could be in those days, of the denial of Christ, the trampling on the crucifix, and some other of the charges brought against the Knights of the Temple. On the whole, therefore, it seems probable that some among them were tainted with heresy, acquired doubtless in Syria, and in the face of this the mere argument from silence can hardly prevail.

BEFORE Dr. Gomperz died last week he had passed the whole of the proofs of the fourth volume of his classic work 'Greek Thinkers,' so that it is at

last completed with his approval. Mr. Murray hopes to publish this final volume some time in October.

MR. H. DE VERE STACPOOLE'S new novel, 'The Street of the Flute-Player,' is to be published by Mr. Murray on the 19th inst. It is a story of Athens at the time of Aristophanes, and shows that in their native atmosphere the Athenians were as full of interests, fads, emotions, and passions as the modern can be.

One other novel to be published by Mr. Murray shortly tells also of Greece, this time during the modern period. It is entitled 'Glamour,' and is written by Mr. Bohun Lynch. Although it is a story of adventure, the hero of the tale is brought to face the fact that there is a deal of the peasant's superstition remaining in the Hellenic Peninsula, as well as such human emotions as find expression in love and fighting.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have arranged to publish on the 25th inst. a new book by Mr. James Bryce, entitled 'South America: Observations and Reflections.' The volume is the product of a journey made by the author through this region, and records his impressions regarding scenery, social and economic phenomena, the people, and the prospects for the development of industry and commerce in Panama, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. Mr. Bryce has also something to say about the relics of prehistoric civilization, the native Indian population, and the conditions of political life in the republics.

MESSRS. METHUEN'S list includes 'Crowds,' a study of the genius of democracy by Mr. Gerald Stanley Lee, the author of that striking book 'Inspired Millionaires'; 'Sixty Years of a Soldier's Life,' by Sir Alfred Turner, whose memory goes back to the earliest days of Queen Victoria; and a complete edition of Madame du Deffand's letters to Horace Walpole in the original French in three volumes, upon which the late Mrs. Paget Toynbee had been engaged for some years. Dr. Toynbee has completed his wife's work for the press, and all who know her edition of 'Walpole's Letters' will expect it to be admirably equipped.

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD includes in his announcements 'The Holy War in Tripoli,' by Mr. G. F. Abbott, yet another study of first-hand impressions; 'The Passing of the Manchus,' by Mr. Percy H. Kent, long a resident in Tientsin; and 'The Life of an Elephant,' by Sir S. Eardley-Wilmot, whose 'Life of a Tiger' was well received last year.

The same firm have in hand two contributions to social history which should be interesting: 'The English Housewife in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,' by Miss Rose Bradley, and 'Memories of Victorian London,' by Mrs. L. B. Walford, who goes back to the age of "Pam" and "Dizzy."

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S latest list promises in October the official record of the royal tour in India and the Durbar, by Mr. John Fortescue, the admirable historian of the British Army; 'The Minority of Henry III.,' by Miss Kate Norgate; and 'Marie Antoinette: her Early Youth (1770-1774),' by Lady Younghusband, who seeks to show the influences which surrounded the unfortunate queen at a critical age.

The same firm are publishing 'Among my Books, and Other Reviews and Essays,' by Mr. Frederic Harrison, who includes six essays which have appeared in *The English Review*, and various commemorative papers.

MESSRS. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co. will shortly publish 'The Fascination of Books, with Other Papers on Books and Bookselling,' by Mr. Joseph Shaylor, who has been for over fifty years engaged in the handling of books. The scope of the volume is wide, comprising such articles as 'The Use and Abuse of Titles,' 'Book Distributing,' 'The Evolution of the Bookseller,' 'Trade Sale Dinners,' &c.

OF the forty new volumes which Messrs. Dent will add to "Everyman's Library" next month, perhaps one of the most important is Roget's 'Thesaurus,' which Mr. Andrew Boyle has revised and brought up to date.

MR. C. T. JACOBI of the Chiswick Press, whose work 'Printing: a Practical Treatise on the Art of Typography' is an accepted textbook for technical students, will issue this autumn a new and revised edition, the fourth, of his 'Some Notes on Books and Printing: a Guide for Authors, Publishers, and Others.'

WE regret to notice the death on Tuesday last of the Rev. Henry Arthur Morgan, the veteran Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. Appointed Tutor in 1863, he retained that position until he was made Master in 1885. The College under his care advanced wonderfully, for he combined with sound sense and enthusiasm for his pupils a great keenness for athletics, especially rowing. Witty and genial, he was a popular figure in the University, and his knowledge of past days was illumined by his inimitable gifts as a story-teller.

MAJOR G. F. GRATWICK, who also died on Tuesday last, was editor and manager of *The Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette*, and well known for the leading part he took in the Institute of Journalists and the International Association of Journalists, the first Conference of which in England he organized a few years ago.

THE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS of the week include Copyright in Government Publications: Treasury Minute, June 28th (post free 1d.); and Special Reports on Education, Teaching of Mathematics, Part I. (post free 3s. 5d.); ditto, Part II. (post free 2s. 1d.).

In our next issue we shall resume the List of Forthcoming Publications.

SCIENCE

Address to the British Association, delivered at Dundee, 1912. By Prof. E. A. Schäfer, President.

PROF. SCHÄFER was probably wise in deciding to return in his Presidential Address to the science of biology, which has been passed over for other subjects by the Presidents of the last three years. The nature, origin, and maintenance of life are matters which have, as he says, an immediate interest for every one; and everybody knows, or thinks he knows, what life is. Yet, in spite of this, he was compelled to begin his address by the confession that no satisfactory definition of life has yet been found. The full meaning of the word cannot even be reached by antithesis; for death, which, he thinks, most persons regard as the direct opposite of life, is itself a phenomenon of life, and, physiologically, its completion and last act. Moreover, the latest discoveries in physiology suggest that there may be no very sharp division between living and dead matter, and life seems to be a phenomenon attaching exclusively to matter. Prof. Schäfer's way of putting this is that "we cannot conceive of life in the scientific sense as existing apart from matter," and "the more we study the manifestations of life ... the less we are disposed to call in the aid of a special and unknown form of energy to explain those manifestations." Some of his hearers, we fancy, must have been inclined to question this statement; but the view expressed in it runs like a thread through the whole of his discourse.

Having set up this postulate—which some would prefer to consider an axiom—Prof. Schäfer goes on to point out the extreme importance to life of the colloids, or gluelike substances:—

"Living substance or protoplasm [he tells us] always takes the form of a colloidal solution. In this solution the colloids are associated with crystalloids (electrolytes), which are either free in the solution or attached to the molecules of the colloids. Surrounding and enclosing the living substance thus constituted of both colloid and crystalloid material is a film, probably also formed of colloid, but which may have a lipid substratum associated with it. This film serves the purpose of an osmotic membrane, permitting of exchanges by diffusion between the colloidal solution constituting the protoplasm and the circumambient medium in which it lives."

Thus the contents of the film are perpetually changing. But all these changes can be produced outside the living body, and all are probably brought about by ordinary chemical and physical forces. Neither growth nor reproduction is a test of life, for Leduc and others have shown that artificial colloids can be made to imitate the growth and division of living organisms. As for reproduction, not only do crystals reproduce themselves without any colloids at all, but, further, Dr. Loeb has proved that true parthenogenesis can

take place in, for instance, the eggs of sea-urchins, which can be fertilized by a chemical reagent, or even by a mechanical or electrical stimulus, without the intervention of the male. Nor is the chemical composition of living substance of such complexity as was once thought. Even the nucleus of the cell which plays so important a part in its existence is within measurable distance, Prof. Schäfer thinks, of being artificially produced, the components both of this and the more diffuse protoplasm being well known. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, with a trace of phosphorus, are the chief of them, although, as he says, the presence of certain salts of potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, and iron is essential.

How, then, did life first come upon the earth? Prof. Schäfer will have nothing to do with those who, like Dr. Charlton Bastian, believe in the "spontaneous" generation of bacteria and other micro-organisms from non-living matter. Nor does the meteorite theory once put forward by Lord Kelvin, or its variation favoured by Dr. Arrhenius, to the effect that life may have always existed in the interstellar spaces in the shape of "cosmic dust" which settles down slowly upon us without going through the heating process to which meteorites are subjected, please him any better. These suggestions, of course, only push the question a little further back, and he thinks none of them as probable as that which attributes life to a process of gradual evolution. Prof. Minchin showed only last year to the Quekett Club that there are some forms of life which are, in fact, too small to be within the scope of any microscope, and their evolution from non-living matter may be going on all round us without our being able to perceive them. All the available evidence, he thinks, goes to show that there is no sudden or violent jump in the process.

However that may be, life as we know it is always associated with the cell. This cell, with its nucleus surrounded by more or less fluid protoplasm, and its containing membrane or cell-wall, is not only the lowest form of life in which we have any real interest, but, like the atom in chemistry, is also the unvarying constituent of all higher forms. All plants and all animals are, in Prof. Schäfer's words, "entirely formed of nucleated cells, each microscopic, and each possessing its own life." Many of these cells can and do die without affecting the life of the cell-aggregate or living organism; and it is even found, as has been lately noted in *The Athenæum*, that many organs—the heart, for instance—can be removed entirely from it and made to maintain a separate life on being steeped in certain saline solutions. Apart, then, from the fluid medium in which the cells have, as it were, to be bathed, it is necessary for the life of the cell-aggregate that some means should exist by which its component parts should be co-ordinated and made, as it is here expressed, "to work together for the benefit of the whole." Two means of such co-ordination, the

President tells us, exist in the higher animals. One of these is the nervous system, the possession of which distinguishes animals from plants; the other is the "specific chemical substances formed in certain organs and carried by the blood to other parts of the body, the cells of which they excite to activity." These, which are quite a recent discovery, are called "hormones."

This regulating effect of the nervous system need not detain us long. The action of the "nerve-storms which we term 'emotions'" upon the muscles is daily exemplified in the phenomena of blushing and the pallor of fear, and upon the secretions in the "watering" of the mouth in presence of food, and the "cleaving of the tongue" to the mouth under excessive anxiety. That of the hormones is more recondite, and will come as news to many. Among them is the secretion of the supra-renal capsules, which stimulates the contraction of the heart and arteries so effectually that the removal of these capsules causes death. Then there is the secretion of the thyroid gland, a failure of which produces cretinism and myxœdema, while its overabundance causes intense nervous excitement; and the secretion of the parathyroid glandules, no bigger than a pin's head, the removal of which sometimes induces tetanus. Again, the secretion of the pituitary gland attached to the base of the brain, when in excess, causes gigantism and acromegaly, but its normal function seems to be the regulation of the flow of water from the kidneys, and of milk from the mammary glands. Most important, also, is the hormone secreted by the pancreas, which, passing into the liver, converts the carbo-hydrates of the food into sugar, which thus circulates in the blood and is used by all the cells as fuel, thereby throwing much light upon the origin of diabetes. Yet the chemical composition of all these hormones is fairly simple, and some have even been prepared synthetically.

The action of the anti-toxins and other results of the "protective mechanisms which the cell-aggregate has evolved for its defence against disease" are only briefly touched upon by Prof. Schäfer, who concludes, as in duty bound, with the consideration of "the phenomena of senescence and death," the last being regarded as "a natural and necessary sequence to the existence of life." In spite of the assistance which our recently acquired knowledge of these matters has enabled us to give the body in its fight against disease, there comes a time when the cells of which it consists "undergo atrophy and cease to perform satisfactorily the functions which are allotted to them." Although science is operating, in Prof. Schäfer's opinion, to lengthen the average life of man, it cannot prolong it indefinitely, and the most it can look forward to is that death unaccelerated by disease should be "a quiet painless phenomenon, unattended by violent change." He says that when, if ever, this is achieved, and death after a ripe old age is seen to be "as

natural as the oncoming of sleep, it will be as generally welcomed as it is now abhorred." Thus the sun of science "may eventually put to flight the melancholy which hovers bat-like over the termination of our lives, and which even the anticipation of a future happier existence has not hitherto succeeded in dispersing."

Prof. Schäfer's address is beautifully clear, and can be read with comprehension and pleasure by every one. If it be tinged, as hinted at the outset, by the uncompromising materialism common to scientific ideas in the middle of the last century, this is only to be expected in one who, as General Secretary of the Association as far back as 1895, has seen many transcendental theories rise and fall. His greatest concession to the latest ideas is perhaps to be found in his statement that Nature is trying to rid us of unnecessary or harmful organs like the vermiform appendix and the pharyngeal tonsil, which in the meantime had, he thinks, better be removed by surgical methods. He evidently differs from Prof. Metchnikoff as to the means of averting senescence, although he does so with extreme courtesy, and in other cases he will have nothing to do with "fads." The literary method of the address is of a high order; and it was doubtless with an eye on the psychology of his audience that its author abandoned the strictly logical arrangement which would have compelled him to describe the history of the cell from the cradle to the grave. As he himself says, the facts which have been collected during the last century relating to the phenomena of life make the advances in the mechanical sciences during the same period look uncommonly small, and most of the facts in question are grouped round the discovery of the cell-structure of plants and animals. This is, indeed, the root of the whole matter.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Adami (J. George) and McCrae (John), A TEXT-BOOK OF PATHOLOGY FOR STUDENTS OF MEDICINE, 25/ net. Macmillan

The practice of medicine and surgery remained an art in England until the work of John Hunter and Matthew Baillie, his pupil, placed it upon a scientific basis by their labours in pathology. Morbid anatomy was sufficient for the purpose at first, but improved microscopes soon led to a more minute examination of diseased tissues, and morbid histology enlarged the bounds of morbid anatomy. More recently the labours of zoologists and botanists have assisted in the discovery of disease-producing germs, whilst advances in chemistry have enabled the action of these germs upon the tissues to be studied with great advantage. Pathology has thus become a highly specialized branch of medical science, consisting of a solid nucleus of fact surrounded by a nebulous atmosphere in which float theories and working hypotheses about immunity, heredity, functional activity, and the like, which are not yet capable of being brought to the test of experiment. How vast a subject

pathology has become is shown by Prof. Adami's recent publications. In 1910 he published a second edition of 'The Principles of Pathology' in two volumes, containing respectively 1082 and 1087 pages; and the present work, 'A Textbook of Pathology,' consists of 759 large octavo pages. It is a summary, but by no means a repetition, of the larger work. It gives an accurate and up-to-date, but in some parts rather bald account of what a student of medicine might be expected to know without specializing in pathology. It is well written, and Prof. Adami, with his colleague Dr. McCrae, has endeavoured to lighten the task of reading by the employment of good print, good paper, and numerous illustrations, several of which are coloured. It is a sign of the state of medical education that scientific terms derived directly from the Greek are explained in foot-notes. There is an excellent index.

Edridge-Green (F. W.), NEW VISUAL PHENOMENA.

An interesting paper reprinted from *The Journal of Physiology*, and dealing mainly with after-images. The conclusion reached from the facts stated is that "the positive after-image is due to a persisting excitation of the retina, and the negative after-image is due to a diminution of excitability."

Minchin (E. A.), AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE PROTOZOA, with Special Reference to the Parasitic Forms, 21/ net. Arnold

The author aims at furnishing a guide to those who, having some general knowledge of biology, desire a closer acquaintance with the special problems presented by the Protozoa.

Moll (Dr. Albert), THE SEXUAL LIFE OF THE CHILD. Allen

The subject with which this book deals is undoubtedly an important one. Dr. Moll attempts to distinguish between the normal and abnormal development of the sexual life. He fails to show how the one may lead into the other; we are also at a loss to know what he considers abnormal. The usual practices common in childhood, particularly at puberty, he regards on the whole as not detrimental.

Dr. Moll's view is

"that the sexual enlightenment of the child is advisable. The biological processes of sex in the vegetable and lower animal world may be taught in school as early as the second period of childhood. A warning against the dangers of venereal diseases may be given at school to the senior pupils shortly before leaving. But for effecting enlightenment regarding the processes of the individual sexual life the school is unsuitable; this matter can best be undertaken by some private person, and above all by the mother. Choice of the time for this last phase must be guided in part by the questions of the child, in part by the child's physical maturity, but more especially by the indications of psychosexual development."

We cannot help feeling that in this question the whole truth and nothing but the truth must be told, if we are to tell anything, to our youths and maidens; it is useless and pernicious simply to excite their curiosity. To our mind the most important part of the instruction consists in warning the adolescent of the dangers of venereal diseases. For the rest of the instruction, it is exceedingly doubtful whether harm rather than good may not result from concentrating the attention on sexual life at an early age.

The publishers say that the sale of the book is limited to members of the medical, scholastic, legal, and clerical professions. The volume is certainly not suited for any one else, but we feel that the publishers

have set themselves rather a difficult task in this limitation. The text is far too long, and contains a great deal of useless repetition. The author cannot be said to have made any discoveries in this branch of science.

O'Callaghan (M. A.), DAIRYING IN AUSTRALASIA: FARM AND FACTORY.

Sydney, Angus & Robertson

Written with the aim of assisting those engaged in the various branches of the dairying industry in Australia. The author can claim authority, as his previous book, 'Dairying in all its Branches,' was issued by the New South Wales Government as an official publication. It was rapidly sold out, but instead of revising it, Mr. O'Callaghan has preferred to write an entirely new work which aims at being more comprehensive and up to date.

Pepper (the late John Henry), THE BOY'S PLAYBOOK OF SCIENCE, revised by John Mastin, New Edition, 5/

Routledge

Mr. Mastin has not only revised this book, but also added much new matter, a course necessitated by the advance of science during the last few years. There are chapters on such subjects as wireless telegraphy and telephony, radio-activity, and aerostation. The work of revision and addition strikes us as ably done. The illustrations are also brought down to date.

Report of the Meteorological Service of Canada, Central Office, Toronto.

Ottawa, C. H. Parmelee

Schultze (Arthur), THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 5/6 net.

Macmillan

The ground covered by this American book is virtually coincident with the normal English Secondary School courses in mathematics. "Students still learn demonstrations instead of learning how to demonstrate," complains the author at the outset, and hence endeavours to aid teachers who wish to make their subject less informational and more disciplinary. To this end he briefly discusses fundamental principles before passing to a somewhat detailed practical study of the lower mathematics. While distrusting the teaching of "short cuts," and methods mainly of artistic interest, the author here introduces a large and varied number of extremely useful practical hints on method, the section upon Graphic Methods being especially suggestive, although short and very incomplete. We are astonished to find that conics appear to have no place in the author's scheme; the curve $y=x^2$ is briefly discussed, but $xy=c$ is not even mentioned. Hence, in his brief survey of solid geometry, he has to confine himself to rectilinear figures, to the exclusion even of the sphere.

The book bears traces of having been written in a hurry: "Do not dwell too long upon these topics. The longer you do the more confused will students become" (p. 196) is a piece of advice on the treatment of limits which cannot be otherwise explained.

Strasburger (Eduard), Jost (Ludwig), Schenck (Heinrich), and Karsten (George), A TEXT-BOOK OF BOTANY, Fourth English Edition, revised with the Tenth German Edition by W. H. Lang, 18/ net.

Macmillan

We are not surprised to gather that there is a steady demand for this thorough and admirable book. It has again been revised in the latest issue. It is some twenty pages larger than the third English edition, and has a few more illustrations.

Science Gossip.

M. PAUL BECQUEREL has written an article on the radio-activity of plants, in which he analyzes the experiments of Tommasina and others, and shows that the property in question is never manifested, except in the presence of water. Although he does not say so, this may possibly afford a clue to the mystery of the N-rays. He also mentions that the "Becquerel" rays, as he calls those emitted by the highly radio-active substances, will in sufficient doses stop the growth, and even cause the death, of most vegetable forms. He thinks with the President of the British Association that life on this earth probably evolved from mineral matter, and says that the experiments of M. Daniel Berthelot and M. Gaudechon on the effect of ultra-violet light on carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, afford some ground for hoping that organic substances of a relatively high order may yet be formed synthetically by the aid of the radio-active substances.

PROF. H. MOLISCH of Vienna has lately made experiments on the effect of extreme cold upon plants. While many (such as the tobacco plant, vegetable marrow, and the beans) perish at a temperature of about zero (C.), certain diatomaceous forms can support a temperature of -200 (C.) without even freezing. According to him, the death of the frozen plant is always due to the arrest of the water supply to its tissues, caused either by the actual formation of ice within the cell or by the lesion of the cell-wall, resulting from the expansion of its liquid contents when a certain low level of temperature is reached.

Another theory suggests that the death of the plant takes place, not on the formation of ice, but on its thawing, as in the case of a burst water-pipe. Yet it is admitted that neither hypothesis fully explains all the phenomena observed, especially that of the great difference in the sensitiveness of plants to low temperatures. Prof. Molisch's experiments were carried out by means of a specially constructed refrigerator, which enabled him to observe the different stages of congelation under the microscope.

PROF. TERNI of Milan has shown that the vapour of ammonia under certain conditions is not only explosive, but also inflammable. He puts 10 c.c. of liquor ammoniac fortior with half that amount of peroxide of hydrogen and 1 gramme of powdered peroxide of manganese into a very thick glass tube 17 cm. by 3 cm. The temperature of the liquid rises considerably, and oxygen is disengaged. The resulting vapour, consisting of a mixture of oxygen and ammonia, will take fire if a light is applied to it, and burns at first with a series of slight explosions, and afterwards with a brilliant yellow flame. The part played in the reaction by the manganese is not very clear, and is perhaps catalytic.

THE NOVA or temporary star in Gemini that appeared in March last has come within range of observation again after the conjunction of the constellation with the sun. The Nova appears to have diminished but little in brightness since it was last seen in May, being now between the seventh and eighth magnitudes. These Novæ usually fade away in a few months after maximum brightness, but in this case the diminution of light seems to be very gradual.

FINE ARTS

County Churches: Nottinghamshire. By J. Charles Cox. (Allen & Co.)

THE authors of the series of "County Churches" are doing a useful and necessary work in compiling these little volumes. When complete the series will be an inventory of the churches of the country; it will be a work of reference in convenient form, and, moreover, something of a safeguard for the churches themselves, by drawing attention to the folly of neglect and of unwise restoration. Dr. Cox pillories some few churches where ivy has been allowed to run riot; he might go further. The preface of each volume is an opportunity to set out the prime necessities so that the process of decay may not be accelerated, or pages of history wiped out by the carelessness or ignorance of trustees. Our untouched country churches are genuine historical documents. To replace old features by new interpretations of what they may have been like, is an unsatisfactory business. For the present it is well to concentrate on preserving the old, and keeping the roof sound, and the wall bases clear of ever-accumulating soil.

Dr. Cox's Introduction to the churches of Nottinghamshire is a model historical survey as well as a detailed summary of the characteristics of the county in a highly condensed form. The importance of the material of the fabric is not overlooked, though the influence of the material on actual features of design is barely touched on. It will be found on inquiry that geological boundaries are the effective divisions to local peculiarities in design. The author gives the latest evidence as to Saxon and Norman workmanship, which admits of the possibility of more genuine remains of pre-Conquest work than is usually supposed to be the case. The building activity of the so-called periods in different parishes is defined; features of design, fittings in stone and wood, and monuments are treated in the Introduction. The bulk of the volume deals with the churches in alphabetical order in a concise and methodical way. Dr. Cox has the gift of condensing information without losing the human interest of his subject. Two Appendixes and an Index form part of the work, and a few illustrations are added, though these are tantalizing rather than satisfying. If a small map could be included, the value of the book to those planning pilgrimages would be greatly increased.

The labours of scholars like Dr. Cox will greatly facilitate the task of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in their stupendous survey of the United Kingdom.

A Bibliographical List descriptive of Romano-British Architectural Remains in Great Britain. By Arthur H. Lyell. (Cambridge University Press.)

A FOREIGN SCHOLAR once compiled an Index to Thucydides which gave a reference (but no more than a reference) to every occurrence of every word, including *καί*. Mr. Lyell has done somewhat the same for Roman Britain. His book is not a "list descriptive of Romano-British architectural remains in Great Britain," as, with curiously unacademic tautology, it is styled on its title-page. It is an alphabetical list of British sites which have yielded structural remains of the Roman period, with references to books and periodicals mentioning these sites; but the remains are not described beyond such brief words as "foundations," "buildings," "station." The work, like the 'Index Thucydideus,' must have cost its compiler immense labour, and it is likely to be a good deal more useful. But it has the salient faults of that Index. As it stands, it is too much of a "rudis indigestaque moles." The descriptive words—"building," &c.—are so brief and colourless as to convey very little; they are also used with so little uniformity that some Roman forts are called "stations," others "walled camps," others "forts," others "foundations," with no obvious reason for the variation. Some of them are even point-blank wrong, as when Chester and Caerleon are styled towns, and certain *castella* are called "pavements." The references also—the result, plainly enough, of vast toil—are piled together with no distinction between brief mentions and full descriptions, or between third-hand and authoritative discussions; good books and bad are cited impartially.

To illustrate these points by details, a Northern antiquary may be allowed to take the Northern counties. Mr. Lyell ascribes to Westmorland five sites. All happen to be forts: one, Maiden Castle, a tiny post on a mountain road, he describes by the word "walls," though there are none there to see; the other four he calls "pavement," or "buildings," or "buildings and pavement." Two further well-attested forts, at Ambleside and at Brough, he omits altogether. Thus he sets the remains of the county all awry. Cumberland naturally fills more space with some thirty-five sites. One of these, the Gilsland milecastle, is indexed under three heads, as if it were three sites; the Borrowdale and Lanercost bridges and two or three other items are most uncertain; the excavations of Caermot are omitted. Similar slips occur in Northumberland. The oddest of all, however, occurs in the South, where Middlesex (apart from London) is wholly a-wanting, as indeed is Anglesea in Wales.

We have dwelt on these defects because we believe that Mr. Lyell's book will be extraordinarily useful to those who, in using it, bear them in mind.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Anderson (A. J.), *THE ROMANCE OF SANDRO BOTTICELLI*, 10/6 net. Stanley Paul

Though written in the guise of fiction, Mr. A. J. Anderson's book on Botticelli is less fanciful than many more orthodox critical biographies. It is a serious endeavour to "reconstruct the atmosphere in which Sandro moved and the persons who must have influenced him," and the reconstruction is solidly based on an intimate knowledge of the master's paintings and of contemporary documents. Mr. Anderson's enthusiasm for his subject may have led him into portraying Botticelli as too saintly a person to be altogether human; but his point of view is fresh, and more acceptable than the common belief that Botticelli was ever wavering between a sensuous paganism and an ascetic Christianity. Mr. Anderson effectively proves that Savonarola could have influenced the painter only in his later years, if then, and he would have us see his hero as a "perfectly normal" Tuscan, sentimentally platonic in his attitude towards women. The melancholy in his later paintings Mr. Anderson ingeniously assigns to the artist's hopeless love for his godchild, Alessandra Lippi. For this supposition there is no evidence, only a probability that Alessandra was during a long period the painter's favourite model; but we may agree with the writer that it is "far more natural, and far less sentimental, to attribute the pathos of Sandro's pictures to an affair of the affections than to make him the victim of a hopeless attempt to reconcile pagan and Christian ideals."

With remarkable courage Mr. Anderson does not hesitate to call Botticelli a "post-impressionist" of his day. He sees him as a rebel against the scientific naturalism of the Quattrocento, striving to paint souls rather than bodies, to express thoughts rather than to render the outward appearance of things, and holding that "the symbol of a reality might convey its meaning as strongly and as truthfully as a copy of that reality." With the conventional symbolism of the orange grove in his 'Primavera' and the sea in his 'Birth of Venus,' Mr. Anderson aptly and happily compares the Egyptian hieroglyphics for the same realities. Without accepting all Mr. Anderson's theories, we must admit that he has gone far towards establishing many points of interest: Botticelli's knowledge of Dante's 'Il Convito,' for example, and the abiding place in his life and art occupied by Lippo Lippi's family; and his book, which is admirably illustrated, and well equipped with notes giving his authorities, should help many readers to a fuller understanding and deeper enjoyment of a subtle artist.

Cuq (Édouard), *LE SÉNATUS-CONSULTE DE DÉLOS DE L'AN 166 AVANT NOTRE ÈRE*, reprinted from the 'Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres,' 1fr. 50. Paris, Klincksieck

An interesting commentary on a decree inscribed on marble found at Delos a year ago by the excavators of the French School at Athens. It is in a Greek which depends on a Latin original, allows the celebration of the cult of Sarapis as in former days, and forbids any departure in this business from its declaration. As, however, it states no penalty, it ranks, as M. Cuq points out, among the curious "imperfect laws." There is an awkward *τοῦ μὴ* followed, not by an infinitive, but by a subjunctive. The

article is ingeniously explained as a translation of the Latin "ejus," equal in legal phraseology to "in ea re."

Turner's Water-Colours at Farnley Hall, Part V., 2/6 net. 'Studio' Office

The two German drawings—Bingen and Johannisberg—are the gems in this number of the series of Farnley water-colours. In both may be seen that particular translucency of water and atmosphere which Turner alone knew how to capture, and it is interesting to observe how this quality is elicited equally by two entirely different schemes of colour. The text contains a lamentable story. A couple of drawings had been given to a son of their owner for the decoration of his rooms at Eton, and, when one became dirty, the misguided youth "put it in a basin of water to clean it, with disastrous results!"

EXCAVATIONS AT ANTIOCH.

IV.—THE SANCTUARY AND DEDICATIONS.*

The architectural character of the central sanctuary of Men remains quite obscure. I still feel doubtful whether it was a temple or an altar; but more probably it was a small temple of quite unusual character. Remains of the architecture of two periods have been found. The earlier are of the very soft stone previously mentioned, and these have mostly disintegrated. The sides of this temple (or altar) faced, like the peribolos walls, N.W., S.W., S.E., and N.E., and there were certainly columns on the S.W. and N.W. sides, certainly no columns S.E., and probably no columns N.E. The building has been destroyed right down to the built platform on which it stood; below this platform in the cellars nothing was found—they were empty, except for drifted dust and stones thrown in. As the ground slopes down towards S.W., that side is built much higher, and has seven steps leading up to it. On the two short sides, N.W. and S.E., the number of steps changed according to the changing level of the hill. All the steps were originally covered with marble, but the marble coating was entirely removed in ancient times. We found only two small pieces of the marble plaques which originally were used to cover various parts of the Hieron; if they had been merely broken in ancient times and had not been taken away, we should have found many fragments in the great cistern, which was filled with the broken stones of the Hieron. The plan of this building will require study by a trained architect. Fragments of Ionic columns and capitals were found, but these are, perhaps, not inconsistent with a highly ornate altar after the Pergamian fashion.

When the great cistern was constructed, a hole was made in the S.W. wall by removing some stones, a terra-cotta pipe was laid to empty the cistern at need, and a small chamber was constructed in the wall to enable workmen to put this pipe into action. This chamber was not stopped up when the cistern was filled with rubbish. Being small and covered in the thickness of the wall, it was empty when we found it; and at first we took it for a dry well, until the discovery of the cistern revealed its nature. The cistern is therefore a later construction than the wall. Now the Hieron could not have been a great popular resort until the cistern was made. The wall therefore goes back to a simpler age, before

the numerous buildings round the Hieron had been constructed. The early second century after Christ is the earliest date that can safely be assigned to it. In our excavations, when only 160 men had to be supplied with water, we had to employ three boys and three donkeys all day, from before sunrise till after sunset, in carrying water over and above that supplied by the fountain on the peak. The wall has no foundation, but was merely laid on the natural soil, and nowhere goes down to the rock. Hence it had to depend on mere mass for its permanence. On S.W. it is 19 ft. thick, and is further supported by ten buttresses on the outside. This construction is more likely to be pre-Roman.

We found in the cistern many inscriptions recording victories in the Maximianean and in earlier games of the Greek type, and these help us to date with certainty in this period some persons whom we believed on other grounds to belong to the early fourth century. Everything confirms our previous opinion that there occurred at Antioch under Maximian II. and Maximin a marked revival of pagan feeling and a strong anti-Christian movement. The dedications to the god belong for the most part to this period. They have an artificial character, and show none of the spontaneity and variety and individuality of natural religious action, when the dedicant is prompted to make a dedication on account of some crisis in his own life, and inevitably tells something about the crisis and the circumstances. Dedications elsewhere are documents of great human interest. At this Hieron they have, as a rule, hardly any interest, except as giving in the mass some information about citizenship in the Colonia, and the gradual disuse of Latin combined with the persistence of Roman names, and in some degree of Roman feeling. I could not beforehand have conceived it possible that some hundreds of dedications could convey so little information. This seems explicable only from the fact that the movement—i.e., the pagan reaction—was engineered from above, and was not natural and spontaneous, though I quite admit that there was in it a certain element of popular excitement; this excitement probably made use of religion, and was not in itself essentially religious in character.

Yet even among the dedications there are a few of real interest. Their religiosity is illustrated by one which is unmistakably stamped by the lettering as of the fourth century. We found it in many fragments, which were sufficient to give the inscription with certainty, though the ornamentation is incomplete:—

Εὐδαίμων Γνωστὸς υἱὸς τεκμορεύσας μετὰ τῶν ἰδίων θρεπτῶν Μηνὶ Ἀσκαρηνῷ εὐχὴν, with τὸ β' added later. Here the personal names either are Christian or belong to the pagan reaction, when Christian forms, names, formulae, and organization were imitated in the attempt to show that everything of any value in Christianity could be done better by paganism. Gnostos, the Known, seems to be a reminiscence of 1 Corinthians viii. 2, "If any man loveth God, the same is known (ἐγνωσται) of Him." From "the Known-of-God" originates "the Happy." The symbolism of the rite called *Tekmoreuein* remains as obscure as ever; but some points previously probable are now established with certainty. (1) Many inscriptions mentioning this rite are certainly of the fourth century; the rest must go with them. At that date the final struggle was being fought out between paganism and Christianity, and religious inscriptions inevitably stood in some relation to the contest. No characteristic of earlier date

* For Sir W. M. Ramsay's previous letters see *Athen.*, July 13 ('The Name of St. Luke'), Aug. 10 ('Quirinius, Governor of Syria'), and Aug. 31 ('The Hieron of Men Askaenos').

was found, yet the number of documents has been tripled since Miss Hardie published the series found last year. (2) In one case *τεκμοριον* was substituted for *τεκμοριον*. If any further proof were needed that the latter word could not mean "holding office in the Tekmoreian Society," this synonym supplies the evidence. The spelling points to late date, though *ποριον* for *ποριον* can be paralleled at least as early as the third century. (3) Two inscriptions have the expression *τεκμοριον* *το* *πριον*. This seems hardly consistent with my suggestion that, when the second performance of the rite is mentioned, it refers to initiation at the two sanctuaries of Men which Strabo mentions (one over against Antioch, which we have been excavating; the other in the region, or the territory, of the Antiochians). It is, however, possible that the third rite may have taken place at some third Hieron of the region (perhaps that of Zeus Eurydamenos). (4) No indication of the character of this rite was found. The evidence remains as before, except that we destroyed, by a better reading, the very slight evidence contained in Miss Hardie's dedication No. 65. I must acquit her of all responsibility for the wrong text, which was suggested by myself alone, when I was called to this difficult inscription.

There must be about 200 dedications. Four of these we have failed to read: one of them is Miss Hardie's No. 57. Several of them present problems of some complexity. One shows a use to which a dedication could be turned by an ingenious advertiser. The most conspicuous of all the dedications, by its large letters and deep cutting, is that of "Healthy the Physician." This is so placed that it was not seen by people going to the Sanctuary, but must have been conspicuous to every one who was returning to the city from the Sanctuary.

There was a marked tendency for dedicants to engrave two or even more inscriptions. Many examples of this occur; and, if we had the whole series, probably the number of doublets would be increased largely.

The pottery found in the Hieron and over the site generally, and in the graves hitherto, is unimportant. Everything is Roman or late Hellenistic, except rough, undatable kitchenware. One of the problems that remain to be solved is to determine what has become of the early stuff. That there were early graves on the mountain, beside a Sanctuary which Strabo describes as one of the wealthiest in Anatolia, is certain. I do not doubt that documents and graves of the Phrygian period remain to be discovered. I doubt if the great Sanctuary which we have excavated is the oldest. Similarly, the other temples which we have excavated, and which I hope briefly to describe in a final letter, yielded nothing pre-Roman.

The most important discovery about the cult of Men is that he was associated with a goddess, called Demeter in the Hellenizing terminology. This goddess is indubitably a Hellenized Cybele. Men was intruded into the old Phrygian religion through identification with the god associated with the Mother-goddess, after the same fashion in which Poseidon was taken into the cult of the Mother of Athens by being identified with a male figure of her entourage, so that Poseidon-Erechtheus became part of the circle associated with Athenaia. In his own Hieron he remains supreme, but we found the temple of the goddess in a state of almost complete ruin, as well as a small shrine in the Hieron.

W. M. RAMSAY.

Fine Art Gossip.

EARLY in October there will be a second Post-Impressionist Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries. Unlike that of 1910, for the most part devoted to Cézanne, Van Gogh, and Gauguin, it will be mainly concerned with the exponents of the modern school, and in particular with Henri Matisse and Pablo Picasso. The work of Matisse is seldom available for exhibition, owing to the fact that it is almost invariably commissioned by private collectors before execution.

M. Picasso will contribute a series of dated canvases, which serve to illustrate his evolution in the direction of a purely abstract art of design; and for the first time Russian Post-Impressionist art will, under the leadership of M. Boris von Anrep, be introduced to the British public.

The English section will include exhibits by Mr. Duncan Grant and Mr. Fred Etchells, who are responsible for some of the mural paintings at the Borough Polytechnic. Mr. Roger Fry is organizing the show.

THE TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE HISTORY OF ART, which takes place in Rome between October 16th and 21st next, promises to be of exceptional importance. Judging from the list of lectures and speakers, we should say that there is not one dull subject or lecturer among them. Italian and German speakers of course predominate, but Spain is also well represented by some distinguished writers. In the fourth section, which is designated "Metodica storico-artistica," many practical suggestions are likely to be made. The general secretary of the Congress is Dr. Roberto Papini, who will supply all information on application (60, Via Fabio Massimo, Rome).

WE regret to notice the death, on Saturday last, of Mr. George Hay, R.S.A., who was from 1881 till 1907 Secretary of the Royal Scottish Academy. As an artist Mr. Hay devoted himself chiefly to figure-subjects from Elizabethan and Jacobean times, but the Waverley Novels also provided him with choice subjects of a humorous nature. He was elected an Associate of the R.S.A. in 1869, and a full member in 1876.

SIR GASTON MASPERO continues this week his survey of recent Egyptological works. He is by no means convinced that the head from the Fayum, which Dr. Borchardt bought in Cairo six years ago and has just published, is from a portrait statue of Queen Tiye. While admitting the possibility of this, he draws attention to his former hypothesis that the head is modelled from a granddaughter or grandniece of the famous queen. In reviewing the last fascicule of M. Gauthier's magnificent 'Livre des Rois' Sir Gaston disagrees with the suggestion that a certain Amen-mes, who is described as the eldest son and general of the troops of Thothmes I., was really the brother of that king, also with M. Gauthier's identification of a lady named Makara or Kamara of the Twenty-first Dynasty with Thothmes's queen, Hatasu or Hatshepsut I.

'A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF CHARLES WILLIAM SHERBORN, R.E.' by his son, Mr. Charles Davies Sherborn, with a catalogue of his book-plates compiled by himself and a friend, and three portraits, will be published by Messrs. Ellis this autumn.

MR. CECIL ALDIN is illustrating a new edition of 'Black Beauty' with eighteen plates in colour. The work is announced for publication in the early autumn by Messrs. Jarrold & Sons.

MUSIC

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH OPERA.

THE FUTURE of English opera is one of those subjects that Lord Beaconsfield, had he lived to the present day, might with good reason have added to his famous list of topics which a well-bred youth desirous of social success had best avoid; indeed, of late years, in its possibilities of boredom, it has quite displaced such hoary incarnations of dullness as Junius, Casper Hauser, and the Man in the Iron Mask. But there come moments when the subject will not be denied, and such a moment is the present.

It is at least within the bounds of possibility that the funds necessary for purchasing the London Opera-House and for financing an initial series of performances will be forthcoming. This is unfortunately a *sine qua non*, since few of us are sanguine enough to suppose that opera in English will at first be a paying concern. But we have plenty of wealthy men among us whose interest in artistic matters is sufficient to induce them to risk capital in a good cause. Let us, then, for the purposes of argument take the money problem as solved, and pass on to the question of how we are to use our funds when we have got them, and what the best method is of instilling into our music-hall-loving public a real taste for that higher form of art which is as meat and drink to every other nation in Europe. I say advisedly a real taste, for no one can deny that even now our public has a kind of artificial taste for opera—that is to say, it will pay high prices to hear famous singers, whatever rubbish they may sing, and to gape at the gorgeous scenery and staging which, in England at any rate, has come to be considered a matter of course when operas are in question. But what we enthusiasts want is to establish a taste for opera itself, without regard to the factitious splendour of environment—for opera sung by competent singers and staged in a competent manner, given at reasonable prices, independently of expensive accessories of all kinds—in a word, for the substance rather than the shadow.

Now as to the manner in which this miracle is to be accomplished—that is the point on which our experts cannot agree. Let us suppose the best that could happen; let us suppose the London Opera-House in our possession, together with funds sufficient to carry on the enterprise for a couple of years. What is to be our plan of campaign? First of all, let there be no attempt at competition with Covent Garden. It has been proved time after time that there is not room in London for two opera-houses engaged in the pleasant process of cutting one another's throats. Instances might easily be brought forward from the past, but Mr. Hammerstein's recent venture affords all the proof that is needed. Covent Garden is at present all-powerful on its own ground. With its distinguished past

and its present social prestige its position is impregnable, and our English Opera-House cannot attempt to challenge its supremacy. There must be no question of filching feathers from the wings of Covent Garden, no idea of performing English versions of operas inextricably associated with the older establishment.

But the present policy of Covent Garden leaves ample room and verge enough for another institution of somewhat different aims and ideals. Covent Garden, admirably as it is managed from its own point of view, leaves a large portion of the operatic field untouched, and by a happy coincidence it is just that part of the field with which our English Opera-House, if it is to fulfil its proper mission, should rightly be concerned. What that mission is can be stated in a word. The aim of Covent Garden is to please, ours must also be to educate. We shall have to educate our composers, who, poor fellows, have hitherto had but little chance of acquiring operatic experience; and we shall have to educate our public to appreciate opera as an art, whether expounded by their own countrymen or by composers of other nations.

The process of educating our composers will be comparatively simple. We shall accomplish it by producing their works. No more effectual method has ever been devised, and it is one to which but little recourse has hitherto been had in England. Covent Garden has, it is true, occasionally found room on its hospitable stage for native works, but they have been produced as a rule in a half-hearted manner, and the fostering care that in some cases might have nourished a weakling babe into strength and maturity has too often been withheld. At Covent Garden the atmosphere is not friendly to English art. The audience, however brilliant in the matter of diamonds, does not shine by musical intelligence, and an appeal to patriotism would only move it to contempt or laughter. The middle-class audience which, we trust, will frequent our reasonably priced English Opera-House, will by its nature be better disposed towards the efforts of its countrymen.

Nor is the question of the production of English works merely one of pious faith and aspiration. It is not hazardous to predict that the establishment of an English Opera-House would bring about a remarkable development of operatic activity among our young composers, whose capacity to produce good work—given the required stimulus—no one can doubt. Already, too, we have an operatic past of no mean quality. The records of recent years furnish the names of many English operas well worthy of revival. Who of us would not gladly renew acquaintance with Sir Charles Stanford's 'Shamus O'Brien' and 'Much Ado about Nothing'; with Miss Ethel Smyth's 'The Forest'—never yet produced in English—and 'The Wreckers'; with Mr. George Clutsam's 'A Summer Night'; and with Mr. Nicholas Gatty's 'Greysteel' and 'Duke or Devil'? These are but a few from many that could be named, which unfavourable circum-

stances have condemned to silence after brilliant initial success. But it is, of course, mainly to the future that we look to provide us with our English repertory, and I cannot help feeling that the present is an exceptionally favourable moment for the foundation of a new school of English opera, owing to the marked tendency of our young composers to turn for inspiration to the rich stores of our native folk-songs. The talent of Mr. Vaughan Williams, Mr. Balfour Gardiner, Mr. Cyril Scott, and Mr. Percy Grainger—to mention once again a few names out of many—redolent as it is of the soil, needs but to be turned into operatic channels in order to produce work as typical of England as Weber's 'Freischütz'—inspired as it was largely by his native Volkslieder—was typical of Germany.

So much for English opera pure and simple; let us now turn to another field, which Covent Garden has of late left practically untitled, and which therefore offers a rich harvest to be had for the reaping. I mean the classics. For many years a bitter cry has gone up from the lips of those whose conception of opera is not bounded by the works of Wagner, Verdi, and Puccini, bewailing the neglect that Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven, and other giants of the past experience at the hands of the Covent Garden authorities. This aching void, left by the worthy caterers for the pleasures of millionaire subscribers, it must be the mission of our English Opera-House to fill. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of the classics in a scheme such as we are now discussing. I say nothing of the intrinsic beauty of the works of the great men of old time. What I wish to insist upon is their value in the formation of musical taste. If we desire to have in England a really intelligent public, a public capable of discriminating between good and bad, a public such as exists in every important town on the Continent, we must begin by training its critical faculty, which at present is practically non-existent. For this purpose some knowledge of the history of opera is essential. Until a man knows something of what opera was in past days, and how it has developed into its present condition, he is not in a position to appreciate the work of his own contemporaries, far less to judge the new developments of opera which the rising generation may choose to offer for his delectation. The Covent Garden public, which knows practically nothing about opera before the middle of the nineteenth century, is for that reason notoriously the worst judge of a new work in the world. If an opera be not cast in the form with which our audiences are familiar, though it speak with the tongues of men and angels, it falls upon deaf ears. Not many years since I happened to hear the first performances of 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' given respectively at the Scala Theatre, Milan, and at Covent Garden within a few months' time. The different attitudes of the respective audiences struck me forcibly. To both the idiom

in which the new work was written was unfamiliar, but at La Scala the audience, trained on opera of various schools from its childhood, accustomed to turn from Rossini to Strauss, and from Cherubini to Massenet, found little difficulty in grasping the Debussy formula. It listened to the work with deep attention, and gave it a hearty reception. How different was the scene at Covent Garden! There the audience, knowing practically nothing but Wagner and Puccini, could not make head or tail of Debussy. It listened for a while in blank amazement, voted the work "dull"—that favourite word with those who have not the mental capacity to grapple with what is unfamiliar—and finally went home before the opera was half over.

This is the state of things that it will be the duty of our English Opera-House to remedy. By putting before our public a selection of operas of all schools and periods, from the days of Gluck to our own, it will gradually accustom them to recognize the intrinsic value of musical invention and of dramatic power, and will train them to pierce through the transitory veneer of form to the essential quality of the music beneath. It will thus prepare them to receive new works, possibly cast in an unfamiliar mould, with respect and attention, and will, perhaps, sharpen their critical faculty to such purpose that London may in time rank with Paris, Milan, and Berlin as an operatic tribunal whose judgment will carry weight throughout the civilized world. R. A. S.

S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR.

SAMUEL COLERIDGE-TAYLOR, who passed away last Sunday after a few days' illness, had only just entered on his 38th year. He was an industrious composer, for during his short career he wrote over seventy works, among them being a Symphony; a Nonet for pianoforte, strings, and wind; and a Quintet for clarinet and strings, all three written and performed before he was 21. Moreover, they were all clever and characteristic.

Coleridge-Taylor was born in London in 1875, his father being a native of Sierra Leone, his mother an Englishwoman. He soon displayed talent for music, and studied the violin with Mr. Joseph Beekwith for six or seven years. In 1893 he won an open scholarship for composition, and began to study under Sir Charles Stanford at the Royal College of Music; and when, four years later, he left, he was regarded as a most promising student. He soon became known. A Ballade in a minor, produced at the Gloucester Festival of 1898 and repeated on November 4th at the Crystal Palace under Manns, attracted notice; and exactly a week later his setting of 'Hia-watha's Wedding Feast' was produced at a College concert.

From that moment his reputation was established. Not only were the great merits of the work recognized by musicians, notably by so keen a judge as Sir Arthur Sullivan, but also the genuine music made a direct appeal to the public—'Hia-watha's Wedding Feast' achieved popularity. In less than a year the 'Death of Minnehaha,' produced at Hanley, materially increased his repute; the music struck a deeper note; it came straight from the heart of the composer, and its power

simplicity notwithstanding, was at once strongly felt. A third part—'The Passing of Hiawatha'—was afterwards added, but never won or deserved equal favour. At the present day the power of the two earlier scenes from 'Hiawatha' is universally recognized; they are, in fact, the composer's masterpieces.

Coleridge-Taylor wrote a sacred cantata, 'The Atonement,' produced at Hereford nine years ago; some secular cantatas, including the recently performed 'Tale of Old Japan'; an 'African' Suite; a Violin Concerto, also recently produced in America with Miss Maud Powell as soloist; various excellent pieces for violin and pianoforte; pianoforte pieces, the subject-matter of which was more interesting than the actual writing for the instrument; and numerous songs, including the expressive 'Sorrow Songs,' one of which, "When I am dead, my dearest," was sung at the composer's funeral on Thursday. He also wrote incidental music to 'Herod,' 'Ulysses,' 'Nero,' and 'Faust.' Apart from 'Hiawatha,' he was at his best in pieces of comparatively small compass. He was conductor of the Handel and other societies, and a successful teacher.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of last Tuesday's Promenade Concert included Five Orchestral Pieces (Op. 16) by Arnold Schönberg, who evidently revels in the bizarre. According to Dr. Anton von Webern, his music "contains the experience of his emotional life," and that experience must have been of a strange, not to say unpleasant character. We recently spoke about some pianoforte pieces by this composer interpreted by Herr Buhlig; but these new ones are still more disconcerting. Is it really honest music, or merely a pose? We are inclined to think the latter. If music at all, it is music of the future, and, we hope, of a distant one. There is plenty of interesting and noble music to enjoy. Why, then, should the ears of the Promenade audience be tortured with scrappy sounds and perpetual discord?

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL begins on Tuesday next. The novelties will be an 'Ode to the Nativity,' poem by William Dunbar, music by Sir Hubert Parry; a Fantasia on Christmas Carols, for baritone solo, chorus, and orchestra, by Dr. Vaughan Williams; a Suite formed from Sir Edward Elgar's 'Crown of India'; and a Serenade in four movements for strings by Mr. Granville Bantock. The scheme also includes 'The Dream of Gerontius,' Dvorák's 'Stabat Mater,' Palestrina's eight-part motet 'Surge, Illuminare,' and Bach's 'Matthew' Passion. Dr. G. R. Sinclair will, as usual, be the festival conductor. The novelties, however, will be conducted by their respective composers.

A FESTIVAL will be given at Brighton next November under the direction of Mr. Lyell-Taylor, conductor of the Municipal Orchestra, which will be increased by London instrumentalists. The scheme includes Sir Edward Elgar's Birmingham novelty 'We are the Music-Makers,' new orchestral works by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Edward German.

THE forthcoming season of Symphony Concerts at Berlin under the direction of Dr. Richard Strauss, ten in number, begins on October 18th.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.—Sat. Promenade Concerts, 9, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

'DRAKE' AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

THERE is room on the London stage, and room enough, in the literal as well as metaphorical sense, on His Majesty's stage, for an historical and patriotic pageant. That is what Mr. L. N. Parker offers us in 'Drake.' His work is not a play in any strict meaning of the term, for narrative and spectacle are far too much in excess of the really dramatic elements to permit of such a description. It is just a series of animated pictures illustrating the successes of the great sea-captain's career, and stopping short, well before his hour of eclipse, amid the public rejoicings which followed on the defeat of the Armada. Only one episode out of those covered by the author contains strong drama—the episode of Doughty's conspiracy and execution at sea. Here Mr. Parker rises to his opportunity, and wisely follows tradition, except that, like Mr. Noyes in his epic, he makes the loving-cup which judge and criminal drink together after the trial possess a secular, and not a religious significance. For the rest we are granted peeps into this or that phase of Drake's adventurous career and his own personality, and the legendary poses of Queen Elizabeth serve to lend some unity to the panorama.

It is Drake the sailor and pioneer, the idealist and the patriot, who is brought to our notice thus in glimpses. We hear him breathe his famous prayer as he strikes the ocean across the Isthmus of Darien. We watch a brush he has with Spaniards, and gloat with his men over a haul of doubloons and pearls. We look on at his triumphant return to Plymouth Hoe one Sunday during morning prayer. We attend him on his voyage round the world, and see his Queen honouring his ship with a visit at Deptford (the sequel, "Rise, Sir Francis Drake"). We have realized for us the progress of the Armada fight in splendid lightning-flashes. Finally, we behold the gallant seaman sharing in the ovations offered to his Queen, and standing by her side on the steps of Old St. Paul's—nay, even delivering a patriotic oration, while she stands patiently listening, on the value and necessity of English courage. Both he and she cut a brave figure; but it is an idealized Drake and an idealized Elizabeth, and, of course, an Elizabethan England viewed through rose-coloured glasses, that we are asked to contemplate. Londoners and sea-coast folk seem ready to make perpetual holiday in welcome of returning buccaneers or royal progressers; Drake is ever victorious, his Queen is free from duplicity, Burleigh gives his advice in public, Spaniards are openly truculent, and we are living in the golden age.

There is this to be said for Mr. Parker's libretto, that he never indulges in mere rant, and always avoids happily the grosser touches of melodrama. If Drake's

second marriage is made a matter of conventional romance, and Thomas Doughty's brother is a stage-villain crossed in love besides being a conscientious Catholic, both the love-making is kept poetic and the villainy escapes bombast. A certain refinement and historical colour distinguish the dialogue. But it is the pictures which will attract the playgoer and give the pageant its charm, notably the brief glance, as into an Inferno, we obtain of Drake's boarding of a Spanish galleon, or the set effect of the Thanksgiving tableau, one of the most elaborate and imposing processions ever presented in a West-End theatre.

The acting is necessarily as spectacular as the piece; and rightly suggests energy and action. Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry looks a Queen—the Queen of gorgeous coiffures and stiff brocades—from her first entry. Mr. Lyn Harding is, no doubt, too handsome and tall a Drake, but he has the sailor's bluntness, the courtier's address, the dreamer's fervour, and there is vigour in his every tone and movement. Indeed, the pageant itself is full of vigour, and that atones for much mere prettiness.

Dramatic Gossip.

To those playgoers who are merely seekers after pleasure we offer our condolences on the fact that 'Little Miss Llewelyn,' produced last Saturday at the Vaudeville, did not precede the arrival of 'Bunty.' To us the resemblance between the Welsh Llewelyn and the Scotch Bunty is much the same as that between a dog and a cat. A general fondness for animals will assure liking for both, but the dog is the more general favourite, as the more recent play may well be, on account of its greater obviousness. For those who appreciate the subtlety of a cat's comradeship 'Bunty' will, however, have pride of place.

Miss Hilda Trevelyan in the title-part scores an easy first in the cast; her acting when she has to bring home to the man to whom she is engaged his duties towards his unacknowledged son and the boy's mother reaches a very high standard. Mr. Ronald Squire, the Englishman, who, profiting by his Welsh rival's sins as much as by the Welsh girl's advice, ultimately wins the love-match amid general applause, plays his part capably, if with a lack of the British virility which stage convention has led us to expect—perhaps the only point where an adaptation from the French is recognizable. Mr. Edmund Gwenn, in over-acting his part of a Welsh dealer in wines and spirits, under whose tuition the Englishman has been temporarily placed, helps to mask some of the more obvious unrealities of the play. Truth to tell, in the third act it descends from comedy to broad farce. Mr. Gwenn is ably seconded by Miss Hannah Jones in the part of his affectionate and quarrelsome wife.

Mr. Oliphant Down's 'The Maker of Dreams,' which precedes the Welsh 'Bunty,' should not be missed. The expenditure of a little more thought on this pretty fantasy will doubtless suggest a better costume for Mr. Makeham than that of a mayoral footman; and the alteration of some lines which are positively inept when compared with the gossamer lightness of the rest will

make the dialogue between Pierrot (Mr. Eliot Makeham) and Pierrette (Miss Pamela Dudley) wholly delightful.

ACROSS the footlights a little sentiment goes a long way; 'Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm,' produced at the Globe on Monday evening, contains more than enough. There is plenty of typical American humour, however, and Rebecca herself is wonderfully invigorating. Just as it is difficult to imagine any other Peter Pan than Miss Pauline Chase, so Miss Edith Taliaferro is the embodiment of all the charms of Rebecca Rowena (so named from 'Ivanhoe' by a mother who did not know which name to prefer), a delightful young person on whom the onus of the play falls.

In the first act we see the youthful heroine arriving a day too soon at the Brick House, where her two maiden aunts live—one a harmless, kind-hearted creature, the other a veritable dragon. The two aunts, not expecting Rebecca, are away "at meeting," and the latter engages with some other children in a rough-and-tumble. In the midst of this the aunts arrive. Rebecca is sent to bed with hard words about her dead father and without any supper. Enough has been said to give the atmosphere of the piece. The fourth and last act is perhaps the least satisfactory. We find Aunt Miranda dying and dissolved in tears, Rebecca weeping for her past sins, and everybody else as sentimental as it is possible to make them. Finally we take leave of Rebecca (now seventeen) asking a young man to "wait a little while."

Besides Miss Taliaferro, Mesdames Marie L. Day, Eliza Glassford, Ada Deaves, and Viola Fortescue merit considerable praise for the energy and naturalness with which they play their parts. The children, with the exception of Miss Liela Frost's Emma Jane, are too noisy. The four men are all good—Mr. Archie Boyd, in particular, making a delightful old stage driver. Mr. Hayward Ginn did all that was required of him as the hero with that air of generosity and "cuteness" which is as endearing in London (if one may judge by the applause) as it is in America.

It is not likely that 'A Scrape of the Pen,' Mr. Graham Moffat's new Scottish comedy, will rival his great success. Many of the ingredients which recommended that delightful piece are to be found in the companion play—the local accent and quaint turns of speech, the pawky humour, the eccentricities of national type, old customs and ceremonies, as well as no little sentiment and pathos; but the materials provided at the Comedy Theatre are not well mixed, as were those at the Haymarket. The artifice of the whole thing is too obvious; the plot, with its 'Enoch Arden' idea of the return of a husband supposed to be dead, is at once too slight and too overstrained; and there is no masterful and engaging personality, as in 'Bunty,' to hold the various scenes together and conceal the joining of the "flats."

The play really possesses only story enough to eke out a single act, and New Year festivities and comic interludes are tacked on to this scheme in order to fill it out to the size of an evening's entertainment. The central idea—the return of a prodigal whom his God-fearing parents imagine to be in the grave, in order to claim as his wife the young girl who foolishly signed a contract of marriage with him seven years before, and has since married again more happily—occupies no more than one brief scene. The heroine's opening of the door to the New Year, to be confronted by this

ghost of her past, is the solitary dramatic moment of the play. How the paper comes into her hands, and what is its ultimate fate, are matters dealt with in stagey fashion.

THE ABBEY THEATRE, Dublin, reopened for the season last week with 'Mixed Marriage' and 'The Playboy.' The theatre has been redecorated, under the supervision of Mr. William Orpen, in a scheme of black, white, and gold, and its appearance is greatly improved. The work of the Abbey "School" will shortly be resumed under the direction of Mr. Nugent Monck.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"I have always been a warm admirer of Browning's fine tragedy 'A Blot in the 'Scutcheon,' and notice with pleasure its addition to the plays of the cinematograph. Though it is a tragedy, I gather that it is warmly approved. Some of Browning's lines figure on the screen, and eke out the action, but, so far as I remember, he is not mentioned in any way as the author of the piece. Surely this is wrong. If his despised drama is at last to have a fair chance, the audience should know that it is the work, not of some cunning manipulator of other people's ideas, but of Robert Browning, a real poet."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. H.—R. A.—F. C. N.—Received. J. S.—All right.

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